

# The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

NUMBER 29.

VOLUME 6.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1862.

## THE STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Office in Green's Block, Main Street.

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## H. M. CRANDALL!

Opposite Steamboat Landing,  
MAIN STREET.

STILLWATER, MINN.

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## The Messenger.

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## ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Minnesota Third.

Belmont, Ky., March 14, 1862.

Friend Van Vorhes:

It has been some time since I have

sent a communication to you, but owing

to the close of the season, and the

fact that I have been obliged to

postpone all such labor; and now if

this should resemble the hieroglyphics

of ancient days, remember that, like

the Kentucky girl, I have had a "right

smart" of sickness, and am "powerless

weak." Three important events in the

history of the 3d Regiment have come

and gone, namely: pay day, the reception

of new arms, and last though not least,

our estimation, marching orders. Pay

day came along about the 13th of February,

and served to raise the spirits of all,

and some a little too high. Soon after

came the new guns, which were another

welcome day. They are of Austrian

manufacture, called the Austrian rifle.

They are well made, short, bright

barrels, will carry to the distance of

one thousand yards. I think they are

decidedly the best fighting arm that

I have seen in the service.

Last week we received orders to march.

On Sunday we were relieved by the 11th

Michigan, and on Monday the regiment

marched to Shepherdstown. Company

B was at Shepherdstown when the

orders came to march, and when our

Captain read the order he eloquently

exclaimed, "Oh ain't I glad to get

out of the woods," and we all patriotically

responded "that's so." On Tuesday the

regiment left Shepherdstown and moved

towards Leesville, and are now encamped

near Spring Garden, about five miles

south of Leesville. On Sunday they

were to march to Leesville, take the

boats for some place where "deponent

saith not," but rumor says Nashville



# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER.

Tuesday, --- April 1, 1862.

We have delayed going to press for several hours for the morning news, but there is nothing of special moment to repay the delay of putting in type.

### These "Strange Actions."

In his stirring address to the army of the Potomac, Gen. McClellan said to his soldiers—"In whatever way I may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and all I do is to bring where I know you wish to be—on the decisive battle field." Immediately upon the issue of this bulletin, the entire army of the Upper Potomac took up the line of march for—they knew not where. Ascending the valley to Harper's Ferry, they crossed the rapid current in frail transports and upon pontoon bridges, and then bivouacked for a "few days" in and about that romantic and historic retreat. Then came the order for striking tents, and the boys were cheered with the prospect of a "forward movement" toward the heart of Secession. It was one of the most grand and inspiring scenes ever witnessed upon the continent. Arriving at Charlestown, distant twelve miles—the same historic locality where Gov. Wise and the combined civil and military power of the Commonwealth of Virginia sent "John Brown's" march on to glory hallelujah—was made. Tents were pitched, the streets patrolled, and a good time generally was had for another "few days," when "on to Winchester" was sounded along the vast lines. Again the vast army was seen surging and rolling along like the angry wave of a troubled ocean, and as the soldiers near the town of Winchester, they thought surely the hour had come in which they were to fulfill the high expectations of the country and wipe out the mortifications and misfortunes of Bull Run.

But when within two miles of Winchester, with hearts leaping and dancing with high expectations, an order came to retrace their steps; and back they plodded, over the same roads they had just traversed, through Berryville and Charlestown to Harper's Ferry, and the last authentic accounts they were again encamped at Bolivar Heights; though it is generally understood that the army soon after moved to Annapolis, where a fleet of transports awaited to carry them down the southern coast.

These movements may have been some of the actions of Gen. McClellan which were to appear strange and incomprehensible. Of course we are to presume they were not without a purpose. One result, we feel quite sure, was caused by the backward movement from Winchester, and may have been a part of the "plan of the campaign." The rebels no doubt thought it a movement of the entire army, and hence their advance upon Winchester to re-possess it. Unexpectedly, no doubt, they met a strong Union force, and gloriously were they repulsed by Gen. Shields.

### Shanghai in St. Paul.

The Shanghai Democrats of St. Paul, in obedience to the instructions of the pro-slavery sympathizers in Congress, have nominated a straight Shanghai ticket for city officers to be voted for to-day. The people have nominated a ticket composed of good men of all parties, with W. Ingersoll at the head of it for Mayor. The absence of so many Union loving soldiers from St. Paul will probably insure the success of the roosters.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says when the army began its passage into Virginia, on Sunday and Monday, many who had not estimated its numbers or its capacities were surprised at the magnitude and magnificence of the spectacle. The members of the British and French legations, who have been industrious in collecting all the available information in regard to the war confessions that they were astonished at the splendid material of the army, its admirable discipline, and its admirable appointments. The direction of a large portion of it, however, has been changed—going southward by sea. How so large an army could have been provided with subsistence through a country desolated by a rebel army, would doubt have been a serious difficulty to encounter.

Gov. Sibley.—It is hardly necessary to state that the Henry H. Sibley, who is now a Brigadier in the rebel army, is not Ex-Governor H. H. Sibley of Minnesota, as was stated recently in the New York World. The rebel Sibley held a Major's commission in the regular army before he went over to the traitor camp, and is the inventor of the "Sibley tent." Ex-Governor Sibley is residing at his home in Mendota, and has the reputation of being a firm and true friend to the Union.

A STIRRING APPEAL.—Since the reverses to the rebels during the past six weeks, all Rebeldom is becoming exercised. The most inflammatory appeals are being resorted to, to induce the lame, the halt and the blind to enlist in the army of death and destruction. Among the many we have seen of this character, we have been most amused over the one we copy below, on account of its local significance. Dr. Chappin, who issues the call, is a member of Beauregard's staff, and visited New Orleans and issues his appeal especially to Creoles. We presume a former citizen of this city, and at a former period editor of the Stillwater Democrat, will be unable longer to resist the call to duty. The recruiting officer comes down thus upon his nativity:

You are aware of the disasters which have befallen our arms in the West. Greater disasters still are staring us in the face. General Beauregard—the man to whom we must look as the savior of our country—sends me among you to summon you to a great duty and noble deeds—invoking and inspired by the sacred love of country and of priceless liberty, he has taken the deathless resolution of *des vengeur ou des surs*. And in tones right and sullen as the tolling of the funeral knell, but with clarion accents that should send a quiver through every heart, and string the nerves of every man, he cries out the final refrain of that immortal hymn:

"Aux armes citoyens! formez vos bataillons, Marchons!"  
"Où sang impur abuse nos sillons!"  
"Créoles de Louisiane, on to the work!"  
Our old friend and fellow-citizen, Forrest, will be unable to resist such blandishments.

SENATOR POWELL.—Senators failed to come up to the mark on the expulsion of Senator Powell, of Kentucky, on the ground that the specifications in the charges were not sufficiently specific. If the specifications were insufficient, we regret that gentlemen had not the nerve to expel him on general principles.

The Navy Department has ordered of the builders of the Monitor, Messrs. C. S. Bushnell & Co., six more iron-clad vessels, similar in construction, but more formidable. They are to be 204 or 205 instead of 170 feet long, and are to carry two 13-inch, instead of Dahlgreen guns. The pilot house is to be mounted on the top of the turret, and be candle-snuff ship. The mail protection of both will probably be a good deal thicker than the Monitor's. In some respects the new vessels will differ from the Monitor. It is intended they shall be able to run ten knots an hour, and be thoroughly sea-going.

Gen. Blenker has at last been suspended. His division quartermaster, Dr. P. Schotte, who paid to the General a monthly pay of \$500, has been cashiered by court-martial for numerous frauds, signed McGrizner.

### Resignation of U. S. Marshal Buck.

By the following from the Winona Republican of the 21st, we are advised of the resignation of C. F. Buck, Esq., of the office of United States Marshal for this State.

Some one of our philosophical statesmen made the remark upon a certain occasion, with reference to the brood of Government officials who then existed, that "but few die, and none resign." Probably this was the literal truth at the time of its expression, for that was the era of Democratic place-holding; and we believe it will no longer hold good, at least as an unvarying rule. The ground for our belief in the present instance is the resignation (apparently not death) of C. F. Buck, Esq., U. S. Marshal for the District of Minnesota, which was recently sent to the proper Department at Washington, and accepted. We are not aware of the causes which induced Mr. Buck to resign, but whatever they may have been, we feel quite certain that his resignation will be very generally regretted throughout the State—Mr. Buck having, during the brief time he has held position, made a very efficient, faithful and accommodating officer. We understand that Mr. Buck will be succeeded by Chas. Eaton, Esq., of this place, a suitable man in every respect, as all who know him can testify.

### School Land Relief Bill.

The following is a copy of the act for the relief of settlers upon school lands:

Section 1. That any of the occupants of the school lands belonging to the State shall, on or before the first day of June next, pay to the proper officer the taxes, together with one fifth part of the rent levied upon such lands and improvements, according to the provisions of a law approved March ninth, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and entitled "an act to provide for the appraisal, sale and leasing of school lands and the investment of the funds arising therefrom," such officer shall abate four fifths of all the moneys charged as rent on such lands, according to the provisions of such act. Provided, That the provisions of this act shall apply only to the rents on such lands for the year 1861.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Approved February 28, 1862.

## ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

### From the Minnesota First.

STILLWATER, Va., March 11, 1862.

Yesterday morning before daylight, reveille was sounded through our section, and at an early hour we were en route for this place. Companies B and K were thrown forward as skirmishers, but met with nothing in the shape of a skirmish. When the head of the column arrived within three miles of Berryville, a halt was made. Two pieces of cannon were run out and the same number of shells were thrown near the town to a point where were gathered about one hundred and fifty rebel cavalry, causing them to leave in great haste. A detachment of Van Allen Cavalry, under Major Mix, now made a charge through the town, closely followed by B, E and K, companies of the First, at a double quick—"yelling for all in sight." No opposition was shown to our occupation, and the various regiments went into camp here. Companies B and K are detailed as a Provost Guard, and Capt. Pell is appointed Deputy Provost Marshal.

Several of the printers connected with our regiment yesterday got permission from Gen. Gorman to enter the office of the Berryville Conservator and use the material in the publishing of a Union newspaper. The editor it is said has left for parts unknown. The name of the new sheet will be "The First Minnesota"—when issued I will send you a copy.

The first Union flag to wave in this village since the rebellion, was a small one carried by Sergeant Shepard, of company B. Those who think his legs are not good should have seen him running into town. After carrying it through the principal streets, it was vaulted to the breeze from the cupola of the court house.

As we approached the town a white flag was discernible, but when we arrived to where it was we found it to be a flag put up nearly a year ago by the people. It had on it the letters "C. S." The pole from which it floated was soon cut down.

The people here are nearly all seceders—a few claim to be Union. Not a young man can be found in the place. The remaining males here had been called away in a few days. I hardly think they will go now.

Contrabands are coming in large numbers. Many of them are set to work, but becomes of the rest I do not know. But my devils are calling for "more copy," and I must shut down.

RAISINS.

General news you will get by telegraph—I shall confine myself to matters appertaining to our own regiment. Nothing of great importance has occurred since I last wrote. True the rebels have run away from Winchester but then—that's nothing when they're used to it. Reports are plenty, but they are reports, and I give them little credence.

To-day our boys have marched back again. The reason is said to have been because there were more Union troops there than were needed. It is probable that we move again to-morrow, and that we will soon leave the "Old Dominion" for the third time—this time, however, not as a military necessity. Where we shall go none of us can tell, although many do tell. The general opinion appears to be, on a "sea-board excursion," or a "military coast survey."

The first number of the *First Minnesota* was issued on the 11th—one side of the *Conservator* had been worked off, and we printed on the other side; but the circulation of the old sheet was quite small, and towards night we issued a second edition of over 1,500 copies. To-day the press has been running since early dawn, and will be kept running most of the night—we printers didn't go to Winchester. If we leave in the morning, we shall relinquish our office to Mr. Gregg, the late proprietor; he hid the first day, but finding that citizens were not injured or arrested, he came out of his hole, visited our office and found us at work. I have sent you copies of the paper—of course you will X.

No sickness of consequence. Good order everywhere. Rain in prospect. Rebels scattered.

RAISINS.

Friend Tom Forker: Here we are in the same spot upon which we encamped two weeks ago. At nine o'clock on Friday morning our regiment left Berryville, and at three o'clock our tents were pitched near Charlestown, Va. Of the other troops in motion, I have nothing to say, farther than that the remainder of Gorman's Brigade were with us; I suppose I might say Sedgwick's Division, but I will not—L—On our way we passed General Dana—and such cheering he never heard before; that will do to bet on. The roads were good, and as we were not hurried, it was an easy march. Yesterday morning the order was again given to "strike tents"

and we were soon in readiness for a "forward movement." We came to this place—it raining all the time, and after standing in the rain for an hour, the teams came up and we pitched our tents. Fires were started in the stoves, dry straw laid in the tents, and soon we were as comfortable as could well be. The probability is that we shall stay here until to-morrow and then—then we shall see.

Colonel Sully, whose arrival I failed to notice in my last, is here. He is evidently a fine officer, has a good voice, and is well liked. My opinion is that he will wear well.

The publication of the *First Minnesota* has been suspended for the present. Nearly four thousand copies were printed. The regiment is advertised.

Items are plenty, but time—"there's the rub."

RAISINS.

Friend Tom Forker: Here we are in the same place where we were when last I wrote. Meantime great events have transpired, but we of the First Minnesota, "who are to be in the advance," and who have been so often assured we would "have blood for breakfast," have taken no prominent part in them—if indeed we have been anything more than supernumeraries. How much longer we are to lie here idle, I cannot prophesy: we may leave in an hour, although the time of our departure looks more distant than it did the day after we camped here. But we are not idling away our time—Col. Sully, like his immediate predecessor, is a wide-awake officer, and being well aware we have much yet to learn, he is "putting us through." Two drills each day are our allotted portion, each of from one to two hours duration. The Colonel is so well liked by the boys that he has been dubbed "a second Dana"—a title very much of a desecrating of; there is no "grandmother" about him.

Where are we going to? I do not know, and I doubt very much if there is any one in this Division who does—Gen. Sedgwick alone excepted, and even with him it may be "mixed." At last things have been brought to such a state that every one is not posted beforehand as to the movements of the next week. Why, to-day we read in the papers that "a portion of the gallant army of Gen. Banks have reached Manassas, having marched to that place from Winchester, via Strasburg and the Manassas Gap Railroad," with all the particulars, and we not have known it. As soon almost would we have expected one-half the companies of our regiment to be suddenly spirited away without our knowledge. Well, such is system—of course I mean the system of Stanton. One word for your private ear—you must not blow, mind—

from a remark of Gen. Sedgwick which I overheard, I learned positively that we were going—if things work right—to do as we are ordered.

We are being put on short allowance in everything which has to be transported. For instance we are only to have four Sibley tents for the men and one wall tent for the officers in each company—about one-half the number we would have in camp. Twenty in a tent does not crowd it much, but then we would rather have a less number. When we lie down at night it is in the form of a circle; in the center of the tent is a stove, and with our feet toward it we lie, shoulder to shoulder, all around, except at the doorway. So limited is our room that when any one wishes to turn over we all turn together, four orders having been adopted, as follows: "right turn," "left turn," "about face," and "form spoon." We are getting to be well drilled in the new manual.

The latest rumor in camp that I have heard is that we leave at eleven o'clock this morning for Washington, and that from there we go direct to Manassas.

Gorman is confirmed; at least it is so announced in the papers. Well, what will be done about it? Remember that "he that doeth wrong shall receive for the wrong which he hath done." "Brethren, pray for us."

Smith—not John, but you know him, he was clerk for A. J. Short, of your place, some years ago—brother to the late lamented F. O. J. Smith, is the Division Commissary here. He is a good officer, and a first-rate business man. A few colds—no other ailments.

RAISINS.

—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridge at Harper's Ferry is now completed, and trains have run to Charlestown.

—An agent of the Japanese government is said to have contracted with the Queen City Oil Co., Buffalo, for 400,000 gallons of petroleum.

—Two stage lines from Washington to Manassas are advertised, one charging ten dollars and the other six for the round trip.

—Norman Ward, the steel gun maker, has prepared plans for a mail war vessel, which some experts pronounce superior to the Monitor.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

### The Merrimac Looked For.

FR. MONROE, March 21.

Affairs remain quiet here, so far at least that no news can be communicated. The rebels have been exceedingly busy about Pigs Point and Craney Island for the last few days, steam tugs have been busily plying to and fro, and it is supposed the rebels are strengthening their fortifications.

All along from Craney Island to the Point they have also increased their forces, or for effect their camps have been advanced, as long lines of tents can be seen along the shore.

Genes are directed almost momentarily towards Craney Island, on the look-out for the Merrimac, and every indication of smoke or steam in that direction is closely investigated by hundreds of eager eyes.

The King Phillip left here this morning on a trip to Fort Monroe, having on board Vice President Hamlin and other gentlemen and several ladies.

RAISINS.

### Advance Beyond Manassas.

#### DRIVING THE ENEMY BEYOND WARRENTON—CONDITION OF THE RAILROADS.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The Union troops advanced yesterday upon the rebel outposts beyond Warrenton Junction, driving the enemy, estimated at 10,000, before them, along the line of the Gordonsville Railroad. The road beyond Warrenton Junction is utterly destroyed, bridges gone, the cross ties burned and the rails bent into every conceivable shape.

The Union troops are in excellent health and are pushing after the retreating rebels as fast as circumstances will allow. The telegraph army and officers are established from day to day. An excursion party went on the Manassas Gap road about five miles beyond the Junction, cutting away fallen trees and clearing away other obstructions from the track. The road was otherwise in perfect order, and the water stations uninjured. They also proceeded on the road to Gordonsville as far as Dristons Station, at which point the bridge over Broad Run is destroyed. James Crockett, who has been an engineer on the Manassas Gap road for nine years, accompanied the party. He remained with the rebels until the recent evacuation of Manassas, and brought down the reinforcements of General Johnson when the rebels were retreating at Bull Run last July.

He states the rebels commenced to evacuate Manassas on the 3d of March. The troops were in such great fear of being routed by the advancing Union troops that their officers threatened instant death to every man who fired a shot, giving as a reason that a smoke would hasten the federal advance.

The rebel cannon, he says, were of small calibre and few in number, but had enormous quantities of stores, much of which could not be removed and was burned by the main body of the army.

The inhabitants of Fredericksburg are in great consternation expecting an immediate attack from the Union troops. Many are leaving with their effects. It is expected there that the rebels will fall back towards Richmond, between which place and Fredericksburg they will give battle.

The depot of Aquia Creek was not burned as late as Monday, for it was then plainly visible from the vessels of the Potomac flotilla.

On Friday last a schooner from Baltimore went up the Rappahannock, having on board a large quantity of stores and clothing for the rebel troops.

RAISINS.

## SAWYER HOUSE.

SECOND STY STILLWATER, MINN.

E. B. WHITCHER, Proprietor.

FRANK J. TUTTLE, Clerk.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and re-furnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful view of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and the choicest market affords; and with the best of public and private guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will always be in waiting to convey guests to and from the House.

### FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of Summer Resort, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions excellently for other points in the country. Immense lakes abound, within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, and the prairie and surrounding forests abound with game—desirable requisites to pleasure seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the Celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all of the Mississippi steamers. Coaches or boats run regularly between the city of St. Paul and all the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine sail-boats, for the accommodation of pleasure parties, can be secured at all times at this House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel. May 21, 1861—2641

RAISINS.

## LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!

Good House Skirts at 75 cents. Handsome Ribbons at 25, 30 and 35 cents. Calicoes at 10, 12 and 15 cents. Chenille Scarfs at 25 cents. Chenille shawls at \$2.00. Broche shawls at \$5.00. White Brilliants at 15 cents. Cheap Muslin at 15 cents. Linen shirt bosoms at 25 cents. Best sheeting calico at 12 1/2 cents. Ladies' belted congress gaiters at 20, 30, 40 and 50 cents. A variety of other goods for CASH ONLY!

LEVY & DANIEL.

## THE UNDERSIGNED RECEIVE ON DEPOSIT the bills of the St. Croix Valley Bank and Rockwell & Co's Bank, Elk-horn, Wis., and furnish gold or exchange at current rates for the same.

DANIEL & SCHEFFER.

D. W. ARMSTRONG & Co.

## New Tobacco Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED

A New Tobacco Store on Main street, opposite the Lake House, where the choicest brands of Smoking & Chewing Tobaccos, Cigars, Shafits, Pipes, &c., can always be found, and at the lowest possible living rates.

### CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING.

Done in the best manner and at low prices—Give me a call. JULIUS SANDREZKY.

March 10, 1862. 3m28

### Notice of Foreclosure and Sale.

NAME of mortgagee—Anna Vickers. Name of mortgagor—Lane and Guild, (P. Y. Z. Lane W. R. Guild.) Mortgage dated—May 6th A. D. 1858. Mortgage recorded—July seventh, A. D. 1858, at two o'clock P. M. in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county, Minnesota, in book "D" of mortgages, pages 928 and 929. Description of mortgaged premises—The south-west quarter of the south-west quarter of section 12, township 20, range 21, also the equal undivided one-sixth part of the west half of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the south-east quarter of section No. 11, township No. 30, range No. 22, all in the county of Washington county, Minnesota. The notes secured by said mortgage were made by Martin Drew. Amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice and now actually due thereon is the sum of \$1556.00.

Default having been made in the conditions of said mortgage, and in pursuance of the amount due thereon, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the said mortgage debt, or any part thereof, Notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and that the said mortgage premises will, by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and therein recorded and pursuant to the statutes in such case made and provided, be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on the 20th day of March A. D. 1862, at two o'clock P. M. at the front steps of the Post office in Stillwater, Washington county, Minnesota, to satisfy said mortgage, together with costs and disbursements.

LANE & GUILD, Mortgagees.

OLIVER DALRYMPLE, Atty for Lane & Guild.

Dated, St. Paul, Jan. 27, 1862—7m21

The above sale is hereby postponed until the 25th day of April, 1862, at the same hour and place.

LANE & GUILD, Mortgagees.

OLIVER DALRYMPLE, Atty for Lane & Guild.

Dated, March 27th, 1862.

### MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid by certain mortgage executed by Jacob Marty and Elsie, his wife, as mortgagors, to Reuben Cole, as mortgagee, in book "F" of mortgages, on page 172, in and to the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county, Minnesota, on the 5th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 113, 114, 115. The amount of money by the said mortgage secured to be paid, and now at the date of this notice being and remaining due and unpaid, is two hundred and eighteen dollars, (\$118.00), and the proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained therein, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the land and premises embraced and described in said mortgage, to wit: Lot number five, (5) in block number ten, (10) in the city of Stillwater, county of Washington, State of Minnesota, will be sold at public auction on the 2nd day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

REUBEN COLE, Mortgagee.

L. K. CONSUM, Atty for Mortgagee.

Dated, Stillwater, Minn., 1862—7m25

### MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid by certain mortgage executed and delivered by Albert L. Booth, of Washington county, Minnesota, to George Hayward, of the county of Washington, State of Minnesota, in book "F" of mortgages, on page 172, in and to the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county, Minnesota, on the 5th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. in book "C" of mortgages, on pages 113, 114, 115. The amount of money by the said mortgage secured to be paid, and now at the date of this notice being and remaining due and unpaid, is two hundred and eighteen dollars, (\$118.00), and the proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof.

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L. K. CONSUM, Atty for Mortgagee.

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REUBEN COLE, Mortgagee.

L. K. CONSUM, Atty for Mortgagee.

Dated, Stillwater, Minn., 1862—7m25

### STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Washington.

District Court, First Judicial District.

IN REPLY to the Petition of Plaintiff against Martin Bach, Nicholas Bach, and John Henry Menzies.

IN PURSUANCE AND BY VIRTUE OF A JUDGMENT and decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled cause, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1862, by the District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, the said Plaintiff, Sheriff of Washington county in said State, for purposes duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction, at the front steps of the Post office in Stillwater, Washington county, Minnesota, on the 2nd day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

GEORGE HAYWARD, Mortgagee.

OLIVER DALRYMPLE, Atty for Mortgagee.

Dated, March 28, 1862—7m25

### NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the moneys secured to be paid by certain mortgage executed by Urie Schenck and Margaret Schenck, his wife, of the county of Washington, State of Minnesota, as mortgagors, and delivered to John M. Harter, of the same place, as mortgagee, dated the 16th day of July, 1861, which mortgage, together with the power of sale contained, was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county of Washington, on the 16th day of July, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. in book "D" of mortgages, on page 342, and \$500, and was given to secure the payment of the sum of the hundred and thirty-eight dollars, and interest, according to the terms of a certain promissory note signed by said mortgagors, payable to said John M. Harter, or order, bearing date with said mortgage. The said mortgage and note were duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county of Washington, on the 16th day of July, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. in book "D" of mortgages, on page 342, and \$500, and was given to secure the payment of the sum of the hundred and thirty-eight dollars, and interest, according to the terms of a certain promissory note signed by said mortgagors, payable to said John M



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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORNES, EDITOR.

STILLWATER.

Tuesday, - - - April 8, 1862.

The Coming Events.

To those who have carefully watched the progress of the great contending armies during the past few weeks, and therefrom made their deductions of future movements, the next few days must be days of anxious solicitude. With the ban placed upon the communication and dissemination of war intelligence of late, but little has been made known to the public. We all know there has been a movement of vast armies, both in the east and the south-west—that they have been concentrating at various points—and that every available body of soldiers is being placed in the field somewhere—the silence of all which is ominous of a mighty storm soon to burst upon the world with the most overwhelming consequences to us all.

The rebels are being pushed beyond Manassas by Sumner's division. They dare not go to Norfolk, and must consequently fall back upon Richmond. While this is going on, Banks's division is pushing along down the valley of the Shenandoah in the direction of Staunton while an immense force has been thrown down the Potomac to Fortress Monroe, and are no doubt ere this in the rear of the enemy—provided the enemy has not fled to a more safe and convenient distance from our bristling bayonets and eager soldiers. The entire movement, so far as we can comprehend it, indicates to us a simultaneous concentration of three grand divisions of the army upon Richmond—and that, at no distant hour. Two hundred and twenty-seven regiments—no less than two hundred thousand men—are now in motion in that direction, and we believe revolving around this sink-hole of treachery and rebellion. A better disciplined or a better armed army of the same magnitude was never brought upon the field, and we do not believe it within the power of the enemy to stand up against them for a day.

In truth, we fear the latest rumors are too true; that the rebels of the east will retreat and throw their entire force into the south-west to contend with our western troops alone in Mississippi, cutting off as they go all means of ready pursuit.

The south-west, however, will be the scene of deepest interest for a few days, as it has been the theatre of the hardest and best-fought battles heretofore. That there is to be a great battle at Corinth very soon—if indeed, the collision has not already taken place—cannot be doubted. The same movement of armies, and the same ominous silence which has characterized affairs in the east, has been observable in the south-west—only interrupted by occasional interchange of heavy guns from our mortar fleet and Island No. 10. The land forces are not silent, however—they are moving and concentrating for a terrible struggle.

It is now reported that the flower as well as the great bulk of the Rebel army is rushing to the western field from Virginia and the Carolinas. If this be so, it would seem that their last and desperate struggle is to be made at Corinth or some other point on their new line of operations, which extends from Island No. 10 to Decatur Alabama. It was known six days ago that the rebels had a force of 75,000 men in that vicinity, while our constant reinforcements have been pouring in, and late telegrams place their force at 200,000. We have no means of knowing our own strength, but it cannot be less than this number, thus making the contending forces about equally balanced in point of numbers. The superior discipline, armament and pluck of our western forces, and of the skill of their commanders, their past deeds will inspire the fullest confidence in their ability to achieve a brilliant victory. Such a result in that locality and under present circumstances, will prove the death-blow to rebellion and treason.

We give below a few extracts from Cincinnati papers, showing the status of affairs in that locality ten days ago:

From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 26th.

We have from our correspondent at Savannah, on the Tennessee river, news from General Grant's army, up to Wednesday evening. The hosts were being marshalled on both sides for a grand battle. The Louisville Journal has a letter from an educated military man—a Northern man—at Nashville, which states that there will be a rebel force on the new line, extending from Decatur, Alabama, to Island No. 10, of two hundred thousand men. Evans, of Georgia, he says, has arrived from Manassas with the flower of the army which fought us last July. From all the indications, the impending battle will be the most important of any that has yet been fought in this war.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 26.

It is evident that the great battle which will decide the fate of the rebellion in the lower Mississippi Valley, is about coming off in the vicinity of Corinth, Mississippi. There will be more troops engaged than were in the battle of Waterloo. Every Soldier's Aid Society in the Northwest should be prepared to take care of the wounded. There may be

tens of thousands to care for. Surgical attendance and hospital stores will be utterly inadequate to the emergency, if extraordinary measures are not taken at once. We must wait until we hear of the battle to make preparations. Let the work be done now. The Tennessee river affords an excellent channel of communication to points within a short distance of the expected battle ground.

From a Nashville Correspondent, March 26th.

There is great talk here among secessionists about the concentration of rebels at Corinth. All their former armaments are nothing compared with this. It is true they have entire regiments equipped with pikes, axes and knives; but this is only because pikes, axes and knives are formidable weapons; for they have received a fresh supply of the most improved firearms.

The Figures.

The robbing of mines, sub-treasures, custom-houses and post offices; the stealing of guns and ammunition, and the burning of mules; the destruction of railroads and bridges, and the devastation of a large area of country; the murder of thousands of northern citizens, and the most heartless and unjustifiable waging of a relentless war upon the Government, are not the only hideous features of the great Rebellion. Southern retailers, as heretofore, were largely indebted to northern wholesale merchants and manufacturers; and as if, in anticipation of the Rebellion and to more thoroughly prepare the South for the revolt, this indebtedness was largely extended.

From a carefully prepared statistical table upon this subject by the officers of the New York Mercantile Agency, we learn that the Southern indebtedness to the three cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore alone, amounts to the enormous sum of \$211,000,000, divided as follows:

New York \$129,900,000 Baltimore \$19,000,000 Philadelphia 24,000,000 Boston 7,000,000

The same authority estimates the entire indebtedness to the Northern States at \$300,000,000—more than half enough to pay the expenses of the war thus far. This indebtedness has been repudiated, so far as States in rebellion can repudiate honest debts by statute law.

Now, what shall be done? Whether or not the Government can confiscate the property of rebels to pay private indebtedness, is a question for jurists and statesmen to determine; but that the Government can confiscate their property to pay the expenses of suppressing this unholy rebellion, and to restore the stolen property to the Government, must strike the commonest mind as a self-evident fact.

Col. Cyrus Aldrich.

The industrious habits and close attention to the wants of his constituents and the country, as well as his Spartan pluck when placed in a position of unusual responsibility in the halls of Congress—the Representative from the Northern Minnesota district, has attracted the attention of all who have had occasion to visit Washington or who have watched with any degree of interest the progress of legislation. Colonel Aldrich has received many flattering encomiums from the press outside of our own State during the present session. We give below an extract from the Washington correspondent of the *Alton* (Ill.) Telegraph, dated March 26th:

"You can not fail to notice with a high degree of gratification the vote of the House upon the Homestead bill. Its success in that body is due in a large measure to the personal influence of that most courteous, far-seeing and practical gentleman, Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, now of Minnesota, which young State he represents with great credit. Long a resident of Northern Illinois, and formerly in the Land Office at Dixon, during the Presidency of Fillmore, the measure has so often passed the House that it could hardly have failed even in these times, but the very large majority in favor of it is a testimony to his ability. The bill, perhaps slightly modified in some unimportant particulars, will pass the Senate, I presume, in a short time. It is justly looked upon by the North-west as one of the leading acts of this Congress. Persons from Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin say it is the best of war measures for their States, and will do much to strengthen the hands of the Administration in that section."

Gen. W. S. Smith.

We have seen no promotion in the army of late more gratifying to us personally than the announcement from Washington of the promotion of Col. Wm. S. Smith, of Ohio, to a Brigadier Generalship.

Gen. Smith is quite a young man, and has attained his position through his native genius and energy—working his way through poverty and vicissitudes that would have appalled a less energetic and determined man. We knew him when a bare-footed boy, and as Janitor, paying his way through college. Before completing his course, interested friends secured him a Cadetship at West Point—a position just suited to his tastes and order of mind. He graduated in 1852, ranking second in the class of that year. Since then he has been connected with the topographical engineering corps of the army, and was somewhere in the south-west when our present troubles commenced. Resigning his position in the army, he returned to Ohio and accepted the Colonelship of one of the early regiments of that State. In several engagements in Western Virginia under McClellan, he distinguished himself for his bravery and skill as a commanding officer. We predict for Gen. Smith a brilliant military career.

The First Minnesota in Alexandria.

When the movement of a large portion of the army of the Potomac was made from near Winchester, a large portion of it—including Gorman's Brigade—went immediately to Washington. After remaining there a number of days, Gorman's Brigade left on the evening of the 26th for Alexandria. We have before us a letter from the First Minnesota regiment dated the 27th, (how it runs the blockade, we cannot tell), announcing their arrival there and their encampment on the same grounds they left on that fatal morning last July before going to Bull Run. This is the last intelligence we have had. Whether from this point that portion of the Grand Army is to take vessel for the South, or to make a land march in the direction of Manassas and Richmond, or to be retained at that point, as a protection to Washington, can only for the present be conjectured.

Gov. Sprague and the War.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is "bet on" by the Democracy, as being the only Democratic Governor in the States that are loyal to the Union. He has been at the head of the Rhode Island volunteers, and is a true, patriotic and noble man. He was recently re-nominated by his party for re-election. He took exception to portions of their platform but accepted the nomination on a platform of his own, which he promulgated in an address which he published. He says if elected, he will act upon his own platform, from which we make the following extract:

"There is really no possible hope and no such easy escape from our national trouble as some seem to imagine—no prospect of the war being short but by being waged, or else by being radical and determined, and I may add, in regard to false principles, most unparliamentary. To purpose, therefore, that the Union shall survive and its glory and power be triumphantly restored and perpetuated, is virtually to do so by speedily extinguishing the pernicious system of slavery. Slavery is inseparable; yes, identical now, and he who votes for the one necessarily votes for the other."

The Censorship to be Removed.

It will be gratifying to every reader to know that the stringent censorship which has been exercised over the transmission of war news during the past few weeks, is now to be somewhat relaxed. Aside from the universal anxiety for news, the new order will also be gratifying for the reason that it implies a readiness of the army of the Potomac to move in such a decisive manner that the Rebels can not be benefited by any developments that are likely to be made. We publish the circular telegraphed to the Western press on Friday:

WASHINGTON, April 4.

Sir—I am directed to inform you that as soon as the preliminary movements of the army of the Potomac are completed, the restriction on the publication of military news will be removed, as far as is consistent with public safety, to enable journals to give satisfactory narratives of the operations that have taken place. But all facts affecting information useful to the enemy, in respect to the strength or position of our forces, its destination or future operations must be omitted.

The order which will be made relaxing the regulation, will specify a few exceptions, the objectionable matter, and with sufficient precision to direct patriotic journalists.

Full descriptions of battles and engagements will be allowed by telegraph or otherwise. All detailed descriptions of our fortifications and means of offensive and defensive operations should be avoided. The publication of drawings or artistic representations of our forts or fortifications will be treated as a wilful design to give intelligence to the enemy. This Circular is sent to enable journals to be prepared to avail themselves of the order when published.

(Signed) Yours respectfully, E. S. Saxton, Military Superintendent, Telegraph.

A Truth Well Stated.

In an address to his officers and men, after the battle of Pea Ridge, General Sigel used the following striking language:

"On the 8th, you came at the right time to the right place. It was the first opportunity you had of showing your full strength and power. In less than three hours you formed in line of battle, advanced and co-operated with our friends on the right, and routed the enemy so completely that he fled like dust before a hurricane. And so it will always be when traitors, seduced by selfish leaders, and persecuted by the pang of an evil conscience, are fighting against soldiers who defend a good cause, are well drilled and disciplined, obey promptly the orders of their officers, and do not shrink from dangerous assaults when at the proper and decisive moment it is necessary."

The words in italics tell the story of this war.

A correspondent writing from San Jose California, says: "About six weeks ago we had a slight shower that lasted about three weeks, when it set in to rain and has kept it up ever since. A rain gauge, carefully kept and registered by Dr. Snell of Sonora, Tuolumne county, shows that from the 11th of November, 1861, to the 13th day of January 1862, seventy-two inches of water fell at that place."

—Gen. Grant, although only forty years of age, has been in seventeen battles, in three of which he commanded, and was in the Mexican war.

How OUR MORTARS ARE DISCHARGED.

A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* thus describes the manner in which the immense Pittsburgh mortars being used in the reduction of Island No. 10, are discharged:

A bag of powder, weighing from eighteen to twenty pounds, is dropped into the bore of the huge mortar; the derrick drops the shell in; the angle is calculated; a long cord is attached to the primer; the captain gives the word, the runner gives the cord a sudden jerk, a crash like a thousand-thunder follows, a tongue of flame leaps from the mouth of the mortar, and a column of smoke rolls up in beautiful feecy plumes, developing rings of exquisite proportions. One can see the shell as it leaves the mortar, flying through the air, apparently no larger than a marble. The next you see of the shell, a beautiful cloud of smoke bursts into light, caused by the explosion.

A terrible accident occurred on the Chicago and North-Western Railroad, three miles north of Chicago, on Wednesday evening. The second regiment of Wisconsin cavalry, under Col. Barstow, was on board the train. One of the forward axles broke, smashing up three cars, by which 3 of the soldiers were killed, 7 wounded, 3 or 4 badly wounded, and several others slightly. The accident is said to have been unavoidable.

The day on which President Lincoln was inaugurated, March 4, 1861, United States 6 per cent. stocks sold at 92½. After increasing the public debt, which then stood at \$75,455,000, to some \$350,000,000, that same stock is now selling in the market at 94.

The telegraph reports Carl Schurz as having been nominated by the President for a military command. Other sources state the command to be that of a Brigadier General.

A trial of steel projectiles on an iron target has been made at Pittsburgh, and demonstrates that pointed steel balls will prove too much for any armor for vessels that has as yet been constructed. The *Pittsburgh Chronicle*, speaking of the trial, says:

The steel balls penetrated nearly through the massive iron target, tearing and scattering it in every direction, while the cast iron balls broke in fragments on striking, and scarcely made an indentation on the plate.

The Ohio Union Senatorial caucus has adjourned without making a nomination, until next winter. An extra session of the Legislature will then be held, to elect a Senator.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, April 4.

AN OHIO BRIGADIER.—Col. W. S. Smith of Ohio, a graduate of West Point, was to day nominated Brigadier General.

COMMERCE ON THE CHESAPEAKE CANAL.—Fourteen thousand barrels of flour, and twelve thousand bushels of grain have come in by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal since the opening.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.—The rebel Captain de Leon arrived here last night from the lower Potomac, and reports that the visits to over one hundred families disclosed a strong Union sentiment in Northumberland and Westernland counties, Virginia, and that would be openly manifested by the people there could they be assured of federal protection. It was also ascertained that much dissatisfaction exists among the rebels and that many of them would gladly make their escape.

THE ENEMY FALLING BACK.—Fort Lowry, on the Rappahannock, mounting 12 guns, is represented as having been abandoned, and the river up to the town of Rappahannock, which is 40 miles from its mouth, is clear of armed rebels in force.

A boat's crew from the *Cour de Leon* recently burned the rebel schooner *Union* in Yuchonico Creek not being able to float her out.

THE ADVANCE INTO MIDDLE ARKANSAS.—WASHINGTON, April 4.

A telegram received at St. Louis, dated yesterday, says that Gen. Stearns and his advance guard have reached Putnam's Ferry, Arkansas. Col. Canby had an engagement with the enemy on the 1st inst. in crossing the river. We killed one Lieutenant and wounded several others, and captured five prisoners, camp equipage, horses, mules, forage and a number of arms.

From Island No. 10.

The correspondent of the *Republican*, writing from the flag ship *Benton*, on the evening of the 3d, says:

Early this morning an attempt was made to tow the rebel floating battery to a point where it could command our mortars. A brisk fire was opened by the mortars, and in the course of half an hour the battery was struck several times—splinters being thrown in all directions, and several beams being displaced. One shell exploded directly inside the battery, when it was immediately submerged to the water's edge, and towed out of range.

The rebel steamer *Winchester*, which was sunk some time ago to obstruct the channel north of the Island, and used by the rebels as a point from which to watch our movements, was shelled to day, and burned to the water's edge.

Skiffing firing to-day made the rebels very cautious, and all their tents have been moved out of range.

Advices from New Madrid confirm the previous reports of the erection of rebel batteries opposite that point. All is quiet there.

The river is falling rapidly, and troops can be landed at any point along the banks here.

This Morning's News.

The telegraph this morning brings but little news. From Island 10 we have intelligence that our gunboat *Carondelet* ran the rebel blockade, passing all their batteries and arrived safely at New Madrid. All the batteries opened fire upon her, but she hugged the shore so close that they passed over her harmlessly.

Shipping Point has been taken by our forces, with other places formerly occupied by the enemy.

The *Merrimack* was coaling on Friday, but on yesterday all was quiet at Fortress Monroe.

L. L. D. (Long Legged Damphool) Russell sails for London to-morrow.

Lieut. Colonel George, of the 2d Minnesota, has been breveted Colonel, and Maj. Wilkin breveted Lieut. Colonel, for meritorious services at Mill Spring.

Skirmishing on the Upper Potomac.

New York, April 5.

A special dispatch to the *Philadelphia Enquirer* dated Middleburg, Va. by Baltimore April 4th, says Col. Geary's advance encountered 300 of Stewart's and White's cavalry and a force of infantry at Middleburg, Va., last Saturday. He drove in the rebel pickets outside of Middleburg, when he entered the town and discovered the infantry in retreat and the cavalry posted to make a stand.

A gun was placed to command the main Street, and the 28th advanced by all the approaches to the town, while the main body rushed through it with bayonets fixed on a double quick, driving the enemy before them.

Col. Geary dashed to the head and at one time was within two hundred yards of the rebel cavalry.

Col. Geary's command secured the country as far down as Adie, from which place it returned as far as Sineclairville camp this morning, who was born in this town, was decided before it could get further.

Highly Important from Tennessee.

New York, April 6.

The *World* says private information derived from a responsible source has reached here that Beauregard has been outflanked near Corinth, and compelled to fall back, and that a heavy body of troops is between the enemy and Memphis and not far from the Mississippi. Glorious news, adds the *World*, may be expected in a day or two.

God-forsaken Locality.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Lieut. Prescott of Gen. Pope's division, just before the attack on New Madrid, wrote as follows to his brother in this city, of the country and the intelligence of the inhabitants in that part of Missouri: "Since we left Bird's Point we have had a long and tedious march through swamps and across prairies. Of all the God-forsaken countries I ever saw this beats them all. I met a man in our camp this morning, who was born in this country, and who had never seen the American flag before. Everybody in this part of the world is seceded, and thinks we came here to free their negroes."

The less a man knows, the wider his mouth opens. It is as impossible for a fool to keep his jaws shut as it is for a sick oyster to keep his shell closed.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS OWNING LOGS NOW lying in the lower basin, are hereby notified that the corporation will commence cutting at said basin on Tuesday, the 13th inst.

Office St. Croix Iron Corporation, Stillwater, April 7, 1862.

TRANSFER OF STOCK.

Closing Out.

The subscriber has purchased the entire stock of the *LIQUORS, TOBACCOES, &c.* of A. & P. ZOLLER, and in order to close out the stock I will sell the same at wholesale at greatly reduced prices.

DEALERS IN LIQUORS will find it to their advantage to make their purchases of me, as I can offer unusual inducements.

AUGUSTUS KAMMANN, Agent for A. & P. ZOLLER.

Stillwater, April 7th, 1862.—Jr.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

M. R. CHARLES J. BUTLER, having become associated with us, we will continue our present business under the firm name of Carl & Co.

Stillwater, March 17, 1862.

CARL & CO.

COAL OIL.

Best quality, at 55 cents per gallon.

STATIONERY.

Of all kinds, very low.

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Best quality, at low prices.

HAYANA CIGARS, a large assortment, at the very lowest prices, to close.

CARL & CO.

GARDEN SEEDS, Briggs & Bro's, Rochester, just received by express.

CARL & CO.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of Minnesota, approved March 10th, 1862, a Tax of two mills, called *United States War Tax*, has been levied on the real and personal property on the tax roll of 1861, which will be chargeable with interest after June 1st, 1862, at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum after the 1st day of January, 1862.

The tax levied on personal property remaining unpaid after the 30th of June, 1862, must be collected by the County Treasurer, by levy and distress.

RUDELPH LEMMONIE, County Auditor.

March 25th 1862.

Coal Oil Lamps and Fixtures.

We have in store a variety of COAL OIL LAMPS and all kinds of Fixtures—such as Burners, chimneys, Globes, Paper shades and wicks. Lamps altered to burn Coal Oil.

LEVY & DANIELS.

BLANKS!

Of all kinds for sale at this Office.

New Tobacco Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED

a new Tobacco Store on Main street, opposite the Lake House, where the choicest brands of Smoking & Chewing Tobaccoes, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., can always be found, and at the lowest possible living rates.

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRING Done in the best manner and at low prices—Give me a call. JULIUS SANDRETYZKY, March 10, 1862. 3m26

SAWYER HOUSE.

SECOND ST. STILLWATER, MINN.

E. B. WHITCHER, Proprietor.

FRANK J. TUTTLE, Clerk.

THIS HOUSE has recently been renovated and refurnished throughout; is desirably located, being convenient to the business portion of the city, and commanding a full view of Lake St. Croix, the most beautiful sheet of water in the Northwest, together with the romantic surroundings of the city.

The tables are furnished with the greatest variety and choicest the market affords; and attention will be wanting to render the stay of guests every way pleasant. On the arrival of boats, carriages will always be in waiting to convey guests to and from the House.

FREE OF CHARGE.

As a place of Summer Resort, the city of Stillwater and its surroundings present attractions far exceeding by far other points in the country. Immense lakes abound, within convenient drive of the city, plentifully supplied with all kinds of fish, and the prairies and surrounding forests abound with game—desirable resorts to pleasure seekers and tourists.

Boats run regularly to the Celebrated Falls of St. Croix, passing through the most wild and romantic scenery in the western country, and connect with all of the Mississippi steamers. Coaches or boats run regularly between the city and St. Paul, and all the adjacent towns.

Lake St. Croix is a magnificent sheet of water—being 30 miles in length, and from three-fourths to three miles in width. Fine boats, for the accommodation of pleasure parties, can be secured at all times at this House.

Terms as low as any other First Class Hotel. May 1st, 1861.—56-1

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS

been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by John M. McCreary, of the county of Washington, State of Minnesota, to George Hayward, of the county of Washington, State of Minnesota, on the 10th day of April, 1860, and was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in said county, on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale;

And whereas, said mortgage, dated and made on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale, and on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale, and on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale;

And whereas, said mortgage, dated and made on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale, and on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale;

And whereas, said mortgage, dated and made on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale, and on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale;

And whereas, said mortgage, dated and made on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale, and on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale;

And whereas, said mortgage, dated and made on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale, and on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale;

And whereas, said mortgage, dated and made on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale, and on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale;

And whereas, said mortgage, dated and made on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale, and on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale;

And whereas, said mortgage, dated and made on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale, and on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale;

And whereas, said mortgage, dated and made on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale, and on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale;

And whereas, said mortgage, dated and made on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale, and on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale;

And whereas, said mortgage, dated and made on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale, and on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale;

And whereas, said mortgage, dated and made on the 10th day of April, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the account then due on said mortgage, together with the expenses of foreclosure and sale,



# LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

## AGENTS WANTED.

We will pay from \$50 to \$100 per month, and all expenses, to active agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: East Main Street, Chicago, Ill., J. H. BAKER & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

## A LECTURE

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOSPITAL FUND.  
A Lecture will be delivered at the MYERS St. Church next THURSDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock, by  
Hon. J. H. BAKER or LA. GOV. DONNELLY.

It is hoped that the subject, together with the popularity of the lecturer, will draw a full house. Other exercises, such as vocal music, etc., will be introduced, with the design of rendering it a pleasant social reunion of citizens. All are invited.

Admission, ONLY TEN CENTS.  
Mrs. J. D. LEBLANC, Secy.

## District Court.

The Spring Term of the District Court for Washington county commenced its session this morning.

**RIVERS COMING UP.**—The water in the Minnesota river is rising rapidly, and the ice has nearly all disappeared. All of the Mississippi tributaries above St. Paul are rising rapidly and will make high water throughout the valley.

The burning of the Willow River Mill, at Hudson, to which we alluded in our last, resulted in the total destruction of the building and machinery. The mill was erected about eleven years ago. The loss sustained is \$20,000. No insurance.

**THE RIVER.**—The river is now clear of ice from St. Paul to Red Wing, and from the foot of Lake Pepin to the Gulf. Boats are now running regularly to the foot of the Lake. The Keokuk was the first up—passing Winona last Wednesday.

**VOCAL MUSIC.**—Prof. Perkins has succeeded in securing a large class in vocal music, and will meet his class hereafter on Monday and Saturday evenings, in Holcomb's Hall. There is yet room for others in the class. So good an opportunity for acquiring this useful accomplishment should not be neglected.

**RECURRING SHOPPING.**—It is understood that Capt. Nelson has received orders, which we presume are general, to stop all further recruiting, except to fill up such regiments as are not yet full. The only chance in Minnesota will be in the Fifth, not yet quite full. It is hoped that a sixth regiment will never be called for.

**NEW FIRM.**—We neglected to call attention to our last to the new firm of Messrs. Carl & Co., Mr. J. C. Butler having become associated with the Carl Bros. in the drug business. The new firm are fitting up rooms in the Lake House, where they design removing their stock as soon as their rooms can be made ready.

The dwelling house of J. D. Reymert, at St. Croix Falls, was destroyed by fire a few days since, together with most of its contents.

The building was the old "Bartlett House" hotel and cost about \$8,000 in 1848, when it was erected. The valuable library of Mr. Reymert was among the valuables consumed.

**HEAVY SHIPMENTS TO BE MADE.**—It is estimated that one and a half million bushels of wheat are awaiting shipment on the Mississippi and St. Croix, north of La Crosse. We think the estimate too small. Large quantities of pork are also in store, awaiting the opening of navigation. The movement will commence in a few days.

**THE ICE.**—The St. Croix river is now entirely free from ice, but the lake but little impression has been made during the past few days. In front of the city, and for a distance of half a mile from the head of the lake, the ice has disappeared, but at the Point below it yet seems somewhat firm. A week of favorable weather will yet be required before boats can reasonably be expected.

**BAY TOWN.**—The following persons were elected to fill the town offices in Bay Town last Tuesday: Supervisors—Ambrose Seacrest, Theodore Leonard, Nathaniel Williams. Clerk—J. H. Croft. Justices of the Peace—J. H. Croft, Edward Flinn. Constables—Geo. McInnelly, Edward Mackay. Assessor—H. B. Beach. Treasurer—David Coover. Road Supervisors—Azel Forbes, Edward Mackay.

**DEATHS OF SOLDIERS IN THE LOUISVILLE HOSPITAL.**—March 22d—Samuel Northrup, aged 23, from Salem, Olmstead county, Company K, 3d Regiment. March 24th—James L. Bundy, aged 21, of Richmond, Winona county, also of Company K.

March 26th—L. Watson, Company I, 2d Regiment. E. S. Carpe, aged 23, of Marion, Olmstead county, Company K, 3d Regiment.

—Be ware lest you become a meddler, in the vain hope of being a peacemaker.

# City-Town Election.

After the transaction of a large amount of miscellaneous business, not of general interest except to our citizens, most of whom were present, the balloting for officers last Tuesday proceeded with commendable quiet and order. The following persons were elected:  
Mayor—F. R. Delano.  
Councillmen—W. A. Clay, (Chairman) Albert Stimson, E. W. Durant.  
City Clerk—Ariel Eldridge.  
City Treasurer—George Davis.  
City Assessor—Wm. McKusick.  
City Physician—J. C. Rhodes.  
City Surveyor—A. Van Vorhes.  
First (City) Justice—S. S. Murdock.  
Second (Town) Justice—Louis Bogan.  
Road Overseers—David Prescott, Robert Hasty, Christopher Drever, J. M. Jackson.  
First Constable, with powers of City Marshal—David Prescott.  
Common Constable—Charles Sandreky.

**PLANT TREES.**—We would be derelict in duty did we not continue to urge upon every possessor of a square rod of ground, as the season approaches, to plant trees. An enthusiastic writer exhorts farmers to plant trees! Villagers, plant trees! If the owner of a hundred or a thousand acres, plant! If the owner of but one acre, or only a small village lot, plant! PLANT TREES! In after years they will be to you a source and a profit. But—and this all will do well to remember—it will be of no avail to plant unless you cultivate and take care of them afterwards. As well may we expect to raise a good crop of corn or potatoes or cabbage, by putting the seed into the ground and then neglecting it for the remainder of the season, as to plant a tree and expect it to grow and bear fruit without any after attention or cultivation.

Notwithstanding the carping and the grumbling, and the "bad luck" among tree planters, the following facts are as demonstrably true as that two and two make four:  
1. Fruit is a cheap article of food.  
2. Fruit furnishes an amount of good living not otherwise obtainable.  
3. There is economy in the use of fruit.  
4. The culture of good fruits is profitable.  
5. The free use of fruit as a common article of food will greatly contribute to the health of the people.

**GREENFIELD.**—The town officers elected in Greenfield at the recent town meeting are as follows:  
Supervisors—Geo. Walker, (Chairman), Albion Masterman, William Rutherford. Clerk—Jesse H. Soule. Justices of the Peace—Jesse H. Soule, Daniel Getty. Constables—Amos Broderson, Jacob Crum, Treasurer—John B. Taft. Assessor—Jesse H. Soule. Overseer of Poor—Geo. Bennett.

**SELECT SCHOOL.**—The first term of the select school of Mr. A. B. Stickney closed last Friday, after a successful term of three months. Mr. Stickney has established a reputation as an accomplished and successful teacher, and it is highly desirable that his services be retained by our citizens.

Should the public schools not be resumed for the summer, we understand it is the design of Mr. Stickney to resume his select school after a few days vacation.

**HOSPITAL STORIES.**—The ladies connected with one of the benevolent associations of our city, in response to the call of Chaplain Fiske, of the Fourth regiment, forwarded to Fort Snelling a box of goods containing the following useful articles for the Hospital: Eight pairs of drawers, 9 shirts, 10 pairs of socks, 4 pairs slippers, 2 dressing gowns, 1 can peaches, 1 package dried peaches.

The ladies of our city will continue in the good work. It is refreshing to witness their patriotic ardor in every thing that pertains to the welfare of our soldiers. Like bread cast upon the waters, their reward will hereafter be realized in the restoration of peace and prosperity to our now distracted country.

**ASSISTANT SURGEON.**—In view of the fact that many of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Second and Third Regiments, now in Kentucky, have been left behind in the various hospitals, Governor Ramsey has deemed it important to send additional aid to the hospitals where our sick are located. This step is deemed still more important as it is known a great battle is pending at or near Corinth, in which our two regiments will no doubt be engaged.

Dr. J. K. Reiner, of Marine, formerly of this city and late State Senator from this district, has been tendered and accepted the position. The appointment is a good one and will give much satisfaction to the soldiers. We understand Dr. Reiner will leave immediately.

—The only troops remaining in Nashville, Tennessee, are the 51st Ohio regiment, Colonel Stanley Mathews, now detained there as a provost guard.

—The Intelligencer says there is such confidence in the early restoration of Richmond to the Government, that the old Southern Line Mail Company are making arrangements for a resumption of travel via Acquia Creek.

# DEATH OF MR. CHARLES E. BARNEY.

Mr. Barney, a young man of some 22 years of age, and for a number of years a resident of this city, died at Darrah's Boarding house last Friday morning, after a long and tedious illness of a pulmonary character. Mr. Barney was highly esteemed for his social qualities and general nature, which esteem was attested by the large concourse of citizens which attended his funeral on Sabbath afternoon. Mr. Barney was a member of Company B, First Minnesota regiment, under the call for three months volunteers; but on account of failing health he withdrew from the service at the expiration of his enlistment. His strong attachment for the service, however, induced him to accompany the regiment when ordered east in the employ of the officers of Company B, which connection he kept up until a change of officers was made by the resignation of Capt. Bromley, when he returned home and has been gradually failing. He was from Otsego county, N. Y., where his relatives reside. Though in a strange and far-off land, he did not die among strangers. Kind friends ministered to every necessity, with whom his memory will be kept green.

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# INSURANCE COLUMN.



## SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT No. 102.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$932,302.98.

May 1st, 1861.

Cash and cash items \$79,588.78  
Loans well secured 56,253.20  
Real Estate 15,000.00  
2626 shares Hartford Bank stock 274,839.00  
2425 " New York " 193,250.00  
1010 " Boston " 100,700.00  
407 " other " 58,083.00  
United States and State " 78,387.00  
Hart & N. H. R. bonds & 39,700.00  
Hartford City Bonds 56,760.00  
Conn. River Co. & R. R. Co. stock 4,600.00  
Total Assets \$932,302.98  
Total Liabilities 73,244.27

For details of investments, see small cards and circulars.  
Insurances may be effected in this old and substantial Company on very favorable terms.  
S. S. MURDOCK, Agent.  
Dwellings and Farm Property insured for a term of years at very low rates.  
Aug. 15-51

**Home Insurance Company,**  
NEW YORK.  
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$1,400,000.  
Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance.

**CITY FIRE Insurance Co.,**  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$885,022.96

**EQUITABLE Life Ins. Society,**  
PURELY MUTUAL.

**ETNA Life Ins. Comp'y**  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$261,053.67.

Insurances on both the Stock and Mutual plan.

## MURDOCK BROS.,

AGENTS, STILLWATER.

Obtain SECURITY AGAINST FIRE, BY RELIABLE INSURANCE WITH US.



CASH CAPITAL, - 400,000.

H. RELOGG, Secy. S. L. LOOMIS, Pres.

R. H. & M. MAGILL, GENERAL AGTS.

THE PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY being a national corporation, with a complete system of agencies established throughout the country, and devoting entire time and attention to the business of insuring property from the disasters attendant upon the marine business, and possessing a Cash Capital of \$400,000, with large Cash Surplus, pledged for the payment of losses, with competent adjusters, to aid and assist claimants in making prompt and efficient settlements, to the satisfaction of all parties.

Reliable indemnity against loss by fire.

Applications solicited, policies issued and renewed, and

LOSSES PAID AT THIS AGENCY, BY L. R. CORNMAN, Agent, Stillwater, Minn.

**First Class Insurance.**  
**NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY**  
No. 67 Wall St. New York.

STOCK CAPITAL, ALL PAID IN, \$500,000.00  
SURPLUS 104,018.00  
LIABILITIES NONE.

L. G. JAMES, Secy. J. D. BRUCE, Pres.

**PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
OF BROOKLYN, New York.

CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000.  
PHILADELPHIA, Secy. STREET, CHICAGO, Pres.

C. W. NEUKIRCH, Agent for the above Companies, at the office of Darling & Schaffer.

**ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
HARTFORD, CONN.

The undersigned has been appointed Agent of the above Company in place of Harvey Wilson, resigned, and is prepared to effect insurances, against loss or damage by fire, and against the dangers of inland Navigation of Lakes and Rivers.

Office at the Banking House of Darling & Schaffer on Main street, Stillwater.  
CHAS. SCHIFFER, Agt.  
Aug. 22, 1861.—5053mo.

# LIST OF FORFEITED LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE LANDS AND towns lots described in the following list, which were sold by the Register of Deeds of Washington County, State of Minnesota, for the Taxes, Cost and Interest due thereon for the year 1859, and now standing undiminished upon the delinquent record of said county, will be conveyed to the purchaser on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1862, unless the same be redeemed before that day.

RUDOLPH LEHMKOPE, Co. Auditor.

Stillwater, Feb. 1st 1862.

## In whose name described.

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SALES										SALES										SALES									
No.	Acres	Value	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	No.	Acres	Value	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	No.	Acres	Value	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.	Int.		
Olson John	4.16	15	1.73	4.88						Stacey F	7.24	50	2.02	2.02						Names	Description	Sec.	Tn.	Rgn.	Val.	Int.	Int.	Int.	
Peterson John	1.12	5	1.73	4.88						Unknown	6.78	28	40	2.22	2.22					Paterson Robert	no gr	13	20	21	1.90	3.26	5.16		
Register F	5.9	32	81	178						Alvick & Jensen	no gr	23	20	20	2.22	2.22				Paterson A B	no gr	13	20	21	1.90	3.26	5.16		
Resell J H	8.10	13	1.4	4.81	6.30					Alexander Al	no gr	10	20	20	2.22	2.22				Parker Theo	no gr	13	20	21	1.90	3.26	5.16		
13.14	4.48	5.00	9.48							Alvick B	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Paterson A B	no gr	13	20	21	1.90	3.26	5.16		
12.23	4.5	1.66	2.11							Alvick C	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Paterson A B	no gr	13	20	21	1.90	3.26	5.16		
7.10	30	2.05	2.32							Alvick D	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Paterson A B	no gr	13	20	21	1.90	3.26	5.16		
2.19	15	1.73	1.88							Alvick E	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Paterson A B	no gr	13	20	21	1.90	3.26	5.16		
Register, Clily & Russell	7.30									Alvick F	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Paterson A B	no gr	13	20	21	1.90	3.26	5.16		
mill lot	1.19	105	18.45	37.50						Alvick G	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Paterson A B	no gr	13	20	21	1.90	3.26	5.16		
Somers F	7.18	25	1.85	2.08						Alvick H	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Paterson A B	no gr	13	20	21	1.90	3.26	5.16		
Ward & Young	6.15	15	1.73	1.88						Alvick I	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Paterson A B	no gr	13	20	21	1.90	3.26	5.16		
EAGLE CITY.										SALES										SALES									
Collins M E	11.11	11	10	1.69	1.79					Alvick J	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Names	Description	Sec.	Tn.	Rgn.	Val.	Int.	Int.	Int.	
Clement A A	11.11	10	1.69	1.79						Alvick K	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Allen, Bishop & Harwood	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles Mary	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick L	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick M	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick N	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick O	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick P	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick Q	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick R	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick S	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick T	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick U	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick V	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick W	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick X	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick Y	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick Z	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AA	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AB	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AC	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AD	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AE	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AF	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AG	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AH	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AI	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AJ	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AK	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AL	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AM	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AN	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AO	no gr	11	20	20	2.22	2.22				Brown W R	no gr	20	27	20	4.50	10.28	10.28		
Giles David	4.11	11	1.69	1.79						Alvick AP	no gr	11	20</																



# The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 6.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1862.

NUMBER 31.

**THE STILLWATER MESSENGER.**  
A. J. VAN VORHES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Published for subscribers for two dollars per year in advance, or for one dollar per month. An additional charge of fifty cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond that time.  
OFFICE IN GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until, after a written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.  
Twenty cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.  
Display advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

**DR. DE MONTREVILLE,**  
**DENTIST.**  
STILLWATER, MINN.  
On Monday and Tuesday of each week, Dr. DeMontreville will attend at his office professionally.  
May 26, 1861.--37-47.

**H. F. NOYES, M. D.,**  
**PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.**  
OFFICE in Holcomb's new stone Building, (up stairs,) Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and Fourth streets.

**WM. M. MCCLUER,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.**  
Office in Murdock Bros' Block, Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

**L. E. THOMPSON,**  
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law.**  
OFFICE IN GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

**S. S. MURDOCK,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.**  
Stillwater, Minnesota. Collections made, and remittances promptly returned.

**L. R. GORMAN,**  
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law.**  
OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF the building occupied by Proctor & Bros. Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
July 19th, 1860. v3-44.

**WM. F. MASON,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.**  
Wholesale and Retail dealer in  
**HATS, CAPS, FURS,**  
AND  
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.  
No. 4 Greeney's Block, 3d street, above the bridge, SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.  
The only Wholesale Hat House in Minn. October 15, 1860--14-17.

**M. E. AMES,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.**  
St. Paul, Minnesota. Strict attention will be paid to business of his profession in all parts of the State.

**VAN VORHES,**  
**GENERAL LAND AGENT.**  
Will select land for Emigrants, locate Land Warrants, and secure pre-emption claims, and attend to all business connected with a General Land Agency. Office opposite the Post Office.

**M. S. WILLARD,**  
**FURNITURE DEALER.**  
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

**C. CARLI,**  
**BANKER AND BROKER,**  
Exchange on New York, St. Louis, St. Paul, and all the principal cities of the West. Collections made promptly, remittances sent at the lowest rate of exchange.

**RUDOLPH LEHMICKE,**  
**Attorney at Law.**  
AND  
**NOTARY PUBLIC.**  
Office in Holcomb's Block, Stillwater, Minn.

**WEBSTER & BROTHER,**  
**HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE**  
AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.  
Painting, Glazing, Marbling, and Paper Hanging. Shop on Second Street South of Chestnut. Stillwater, March 23, 1860.

**HOLLIS E. MURDOCK,**  
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW**  
and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota. Stillwater, April 30, 1861. n3.

**Mow's Standard Scales.**  
FOR SALE BY  
Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.  
The Place Warehouse,  
Nos. 159 & 201 Randolph street  
Chicago. Weigh out of Level  
No Check Rods. All friction  
received on Balls. 22-17

**Exchange, Banking and Collection**  
OFFICE OF  
**DARLINS & SCHEFFER,**  
STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.  
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, and Uncurrent Money.  
Drafts for sale on the Eastern Cities and Europe.  
KEYS A. DARLINS. CHARLES SCHEFFER.  
Nov. 22, 1858. (1-1)

**Blank 31**  
Of all kinds for sale at this Office.

**H. M. CRANDALL,**  
**Opposite Steamboat Landing,**  
MAIN STREET,  
STILLWATER, MINN.  
Wholesale and Retail dealer in

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES,**  
**CHEMICALS!**  
**PAINTS, OILS,**  
Dye stuffs, Varinates, Turpentine, Alcohol,  
**CAMPHENE,**  
**Coal Oil,**  
AND  
Burning Fluid,  
Fine Toilet Soaps, Hair & Tooth Brushes,  
Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder  
Braces, Patent Medicines,  
**FANCY GOODS,**  
**WINE AND LIQUORS!**

For Medical Uses,  
All carefully selected and warranted genuine,  
at prices to suit the times for cash only.

**WINTER STOCK OF**  
**Groceries & Provisions!!**

**J. SCHUPP,**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS Spring  
Stock of

**GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!!**  
Which is one of the most complete stocks ever  
offered in this market, embracing among other  
articles,

**PIE FRUIT, JELLIES,**  
GREEN AND DRY FRUIT, SARDINES, CANS AND  
COTY OYSTERS, &c., &c.  
Together with a choice lot of  
**Tobacco and Cigars!**

He constantly keeps on hand a large assort-  
ment of Confectionaries, Toys, &c., together  
with almost every article to be found in a gen-  
eral  
**GROCERY & PROVISION ESTABLISHMENT,**  
which will be sold at the lowest possible figure  
for CASH!

Thankful for the very liberal patronage here-  
before received, he invites his friends to call and  
**Examine his Stock.**  
Store in Nelson's Building,  
MAIN STREET.  
211859--7-6m

**WESTING & TORINUS!!**  
WHO HAVE JUST  
opened at the store formerly occupied  
by A. Eldridge, opposite the  
**MESSENGER OFFICE,**  
An entirely new, large and well selected stock  
of  
**GROCERIES,**  
**PAINTS, OILS,**  
**DRY GOODS, &c., &c.**

We intend to keep on hand at all times the  
very best articles of Groceries, Provisions,  
Country Produce, &c., that can be found in  
market, and will  
**SELL AS CHEAP**  
As any other house in the city.

Particular attention is called to their stock of  
**EXTRA FLOUR!**  
Which is warranted good or no sale.  
Stillwater, July 10, 1860--43-17

**NOTICE,**  
**DRY GOODS & GROCERIES**  
THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the  
entire stock of J. A. Bates, would respect-  
fully inform the public that he intends to keep  
up the reputation of the business in all things,  
and would invite all in want of a good article  
of Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Queens-  
ware, Dry Goods, Liquors, &c., &c., to call at  
the store lately occupied by J. A. Bates, where  
these articles will be sold cheap for cash.  
JOHN H. HELLMAN.  
Stillwater, March 2, 1861. 025-47

**Leather, Leather!**  
**KESSLER & RIEHL,**  
Importers, Tanners and Curriers,  
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly  
on hand the largest and best stock of  
Leather and Findings in the Territory--con-  
sisting of:  
Spanish Sola Leather,  
Ok do do  
Upper Leather,  
Horned Leather,  
Tampico and Madras  
Morocco, Sella,  
Shoe and Saddle Strapping,  
Bell and Lace Leather,  
French Calf Skins,  
French Kip Skins,  
Country Kip Skins,  
Also a general assortment of all kinds of  
Findings, &c., &c.

Please call and examine our stock as we  
will not be undersold by any house in the Ter-  
ritory.  
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.  
Cash paid for Hides, Furs and Deer  
skins.  
KESSLER & RIEHL,  
St. Anthony st., south side, below American House,  
St. Paul, June 26, 1858--8-67

**The Messenger.**  
Saturday, --- April 12, 1862.  
"The close grapple and sharp steel of  
loyal and patriotic soldiers must always  
put rebels and traitors to flight!"--SECRE-  
TARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

**From "Little Land."**  
CAMP MINNESOTA, Tenn., March 26, 1862.

At noon on the 19th we received or-  
ders to march to Louisville, and at the  
sound of the "General" the tents came  
down, and in a very short time the reg-  
iment was on the march. On arriving at  
Louisville we were immediately marched  
aboard the boats. The commissioned,  
non-commissioned staff and the band, to-  
gether with companies B, F, H, E and K,  
went on board the Denmark, which by  
the way is the same that used to visit us  
on the Lake St. Croix a year or two ago.  
The remaining companies went on board  
the Undine, and the remainder of the day  
and part of the evening was employed in  
putting aboard the baggage and supplies.  
At 8 o'clock the boats steamed up and  
started down the Ohio, but owing to  
heavy fogs the boats were obliged to tie  
up the latter part of each night.

The honest-hearted Kentuckians ex-  
pressed much sorrow at our departure;  
they told us we were "the best behaved  
regiment that had ever been there," and  
heartily wished we could stay with them;  
and I doubt not that every man in the  
regiment will bear testimony to the uni-  
versal kindness and respect with which  
we have been treated since we came into  
the State. We shall not soon forget  
when we first landed in Kentucky, weary  
and worn out from hard travel and hard  
fare, how we were kindly welcomed by  
the citizens of Louisville, who grati-  
tiously furnished us with all that was re-  
quired to satisfy hunger and quench  
thirst. Long remembered will be the  
generous hospitality with which we have  
been treated by every man in the good  
old State of Kentucky. "May their  
shadows never grow less."

On Friday we reached the mouth of  
the Cumberland and turned our course  
up that river toward Nashville. On Sat-  
urday we passed Fort Donelson; the  
embankments extend six miles along the  
river. The fort did not present so for-  
midable appearance as we had supposed;  
it being all earthworks and not very high.  
All looked deserted, desolate and lonely.  
The passer by could scarcely be made to  
believe that so recently it was the scene  
of such strife and bloodshed--that so  
many of our brave troops sleep beneath  
the cold sod. One of the Minnesota 3d  
now rests with those who so gallantly  
fought and died there. Raymond of com-  
pany A, who was apparently in good  
health when we left Louisville, was sud-  
denly seized with congestive chills and  
died in a short time. When the Undine  
reached the Fort, it landed, and the poor  
fellow was consigned to his last resting  
place. On Sunday at 10 o'clock we  
reached Nashville, and we made up our  
minds that they were not all Union men  
in Tennessee, though there were a few  
who greeted our arrival with demonstra-  
tions of gladness.

Clarksville, recently evacuated by the  
rebels, though quite a large town, looks  
almost deserted; all public places closed  
and nothing but quietude prevails.

The regiment remained on the boats  
during Sunday and Sunday night, while  
various squads were employed in unload-  
ing. Were it not for the large number of  
soldiers and great quantities of milita-  
ry stores that are daily being transported  
to Nashville, there would be compara-  
tively no business going on. Most of  
the business places are closed except a  
few grocery and shoe stores that are nec-  
essarily kept open. "Uncle Sam's"  
moneys are eagerly sought for, while south-  
ern scrip is below par.

Before the rebels fled they destroyed  
two bridges over the Cumberland, in  
spite of the earnest protestations of the  
citizens against it. The wire bridge,  
said to have been a beautiful structure,  
in which nearly all of Zollicoffer's cap-  
ital was invested, the destruction of which  
has left his daughters almost penniless.

These acts of barbarity by the rebels  
served to drop the scales from the eyes  
of many a secessionist in Nashville, and  
lead them to see the error of their ways  
and become good Union men. Our bridge,  
to which we were first attached, has been  
broken up, and we are now in the 23d  
brigade, composed of the 9th Michi-  
gan, 8th and 23d Kentucky and 3d Min-  
nesota, under the command of Col. W.

W. Duffield of the Michigan 9th. Col.  
Duffield visited us on dress parade on  
Tuesday night and complimented us very  
highly upon our neatness and proficient  
drill. He even went so far as to say  
that "it was the best drilled regiment  
this side of the Alleghany Mountains."

We have been visited by a large number  
of officers from different regiments en-  
camped near here, and all concede at  
once that "we can't be beat." There  
are a large number of troops in and  
around the city. Our camp is about  
two miles south of the city, and about  
one mile east of us is the 1st Wisconsin.

Several of the Hudson boys who are in  
the regiment, paid us a visit since we  
camped here. The 2d Minnesota, where  
last heard from, was forty miles south of  
this place. Lieut. Col. Smith is on a  
furlough of fifteen days to recruit his  
health. Major Hadley was left at Shep-  
herdsville sick; and in all probability  
will not join the regiment again. It is  
expected that he will resign as he has  
sent orders to the Quartermaster to sell  
his horse. There is much speculation  
as to who will succeed him. Capt. Gregg  
according to rank, will take the position,  
but I understand there are other aspir-  
ants who will make a strong effort for  
the appointment; among which are Capt.  
Mattson of company D, and Capt. An-  
derson of company I, both of whom are  
fine officers, and would fill the place in a  
creditable manner; yet Capt. Gregg  
holds the oldest commission and would  
make a good officer, and it is thought by  
most of the men in the regiment that he  
will secure the appointment unless polit-  
ical influence throws it another way.

Hundreds are being discharged every  
week. Many are so constituted that  
they cannot live in this climate. The  
surgeons have established a rule, that a  
man who has been sick one month and  
cannot become able for duty in fifteen  
days, is to be discharged, whether it  
is according to their wishes or not.  
Several from this regiment are to be dis-  
charged in a few days and will go back  
to Minnesota if able. Many of our sick  
were left in the general Hospital at Bel-  
mont--some were left at Louisville, and  
when the regiment leaves this place there  
will be some left in Nashville. The ar-  
my in and around Nashville seem to be  
inactive at present, but it is expected  
that the column will commence their for-  
ward movement soon.

The weather since we came to Tennes-  
see has been warm and pleasant--peach  
and apple trees in bloom, grass spring-  
ing up, trees, like the rebels, are leav-  
ing rapidly, and all betoken the speedy ap-  
proach of spring.

**Final Passage of the Emanci-  
pation Resolution.**  
The passage in the Senate on the 2d  
inst. of the resolution that had previous-  
ly passed the House, being identical with  
that recommended by the President, has  
undoubtedly before this time received  
the President's signature and become a  
law, committing the government to the  
policy of emancipation.

The New York Tribune well says:  
"The Senate of the United States yes-  
terday passed the Joint Resolution from  
the House, and in the exact words sug-  
gested by the President in his recent  
Message of Freedom, to extend Nation-  
al aid to such slave States as shall see  
fit to 'initiate Emancipation.' The  
vote stood--Yeas, 82; Nays, 10; and  
beside of all, Garrett Davis of Kentucky,  
West of Virginia, and John B. Hen-  
derson of Missouri, voted in the affirma-  
tive. Mr. Cowan of Pennsylvania was  
absent or failed to vote, and such we re-  
spectfully regret to say, was the case also  
of Mr. Harris of our own State. Still, the  
affirmative is larger than we had even  
hoped to see it. All the New England  
States west of Pennsylvania (save those  
on the Pacific) voted solid for the Pres-  
ident's proposition; and the affirmative  
votes from Virginia, Kentucky, and  
Missouri are most precious of all. Del-  
aware and Maryland went the other way,  
because their Senators have linked their  
fortunes with those of the Democratic  
party, and cling to slavery as that party's  
sheet anchor. The people of those States  
will yet speak for themselves."

**Singular Incident.**  
I have a singular incident to record in  
connection with the operations of this  
day, of Pattison's brigade at Pee Ridge,  
Samuel M. Martin, belonging to the band  
of the Eighteenth Indiana, while assist-  
ing in carrying a wounded comrade from  
the field, was himself shot by a Minie  
ball, which striking the miniature of his  
"lady love," the bullet was deflected  
from penetrating his heart, passed around  
the ribs and lodged in the back. His  
life was providentially saved. The da-  
mager-type was shown me. The case  
is identical by the bullet and the glass  
shattered, but the profile is uninjured,  
and the face smiles as sweetly as the  
original, doubtless, when sitting to the ar-  
tist.--Mo. Democrat.

**The Battle of Winchester**  
ONE OF THE HARDEST CONTESTED  
BATTLES OF THE WAR.  
Winchester, April 1.  
THE DESPERATENESS OF THE BATTLE.  
Reporters, like all others, sometimes  
suffer from lack of foresight; and, if  
generals had no expectation or prescience  
of a battle, certainly the public will not  
think it strange that the writer of this  
letter was taken by surprise when he  
learned that a great fight was going on  
near Winchester. And a great conflict  
it was--far greater than we had at first  
realized; and, after a careful knowledge  
of all the circumstances of the battle, we  
cannot be credulous of the assertions of  
men who have seen Bull Run and Crime-  
an battles, and who affirm that the battle  
of Kearnsstown, in the desperation of  
fighting, was equal to any of them. Es-  
timates at first made of the losses were  
very far diminished and not exaggerated,  
and facts recently received leave no  
doubt that the rebel loss was 500 killed,  
and 800 or 1,000 wounded, besides the  
prisoners, about 300 of whom have been  
sent forward to Baltimore. Instances of  
individual bravery come in continually,  
and which are full of the most thrilling in-  
terest, and charges toward the deadly fire  
of artillery, led by brave and often unfor-  
tunate officers, inspired the greatest con-  
fidence in the valor of our Union armies.  
The enemy fought well, and it is useless  
and untrue to speak lightly of their  
bravery. They fought well and held  
out long against the superior firing and  
daring of our forces, as their immense  
loss makes very evident.

**TRACE OF THE ENEMY'S RETREAT.**  
No wonder Stone-Wall Jackson thinks  
this was a desperate fight. I am informed  
by one of the staff of Gen. Shields, who  
was just returned from the track of their  
retreat, that as far as he moved, the en-  
emy's dead were found strewn along the  
turnpike. For twenty-four hours from  
the beginning of the fight the enemy were  
burying their dead. In one barn along  
the road there had been left fifty, all but  
eight of whom were buried. The esti-  
mate of their loss is carefully made, and  
is very accurate, without doubt. Our  
own loss, as ascertained, is 75 or 100  
killed, and 150 wounded. These will  
not receive medical attention. I shall send  
by to-morrow's mail a complete list of  
the killed and wounded of our own men,  
and some other accurate details.

**THE SCENE OF THE CONFLICT.**  
The scene of the conflict is terrible--  
Citizens are generally prevented from  
visiting it for the present. It is impos-  
sible to describe the scene so as to give  
a realization of its ghastliness and terror,  
which any one ought to blush not to per-  
ceive while walking amid the remains  
of humanity which are scattered about.  
Bodies in all the frightful attitudes which  
a violent and unnatural death could pro-  
duce, stained with blood, mangled and  
lacerated, perhaps, often begrimed and  
black, lay scattered here and there some-  
times almost in heaps.

Some had crawled away when wound-  
ed to a comfortable place to die. Two  
men lay almost covered with straw, into  
which they had scrambled and lay until  
death released them. In the woods  
through which our troops had to pass to  
charge the rebels, lay the largest number  
of our dead, and beyond, on the other  
side of the wall from behind which they  
poured their volleys of balls at our men,  
large numbers of rebels lay, pierced in  
the forehead or face as they rose above  
their hiding place to shoot at the Fed-  
erals. There is a peculiar ghastliness in  
the appearance of the enemy's dead. Did  
not their dress distinguish them, their  
faces would enable any instantly to tell  
which were Federals and which not.  
One would think they were all Indians,  
so very dark had they become from ex-  
posure, sleeping without tents as they  
did for a long time at the beginning of  
the war.

One who has not seen it can not tell  
what it is to see a battle field.

**CARE OF THE WOUNDED.**  
If there is anything more dreadful it  
is a visit to the hospitals after the bat-  
tle.

In the Court House are placed a large  
number of the wounded, our own and the  
enemy's without discrimination, and in  
several places in town hospitals have  
been established since the battle. It is  
difficult for one to dwell long enough  
upon the scenes witnessed there, of the  
dying and dead to give them a faithful  
description. Surgeons and attendants  
have been constantly at labor, without  
rest, in attending to the unfortunate sol-  
diers in the hospitals.

Yet, after all their efforts, it was long  
before many of the wounded could be  
properly cared for, and their wounds  
properly dressed.

The court room was filled with the  
sufferers lying upon the floor, so many  
that it was difficult to pass about among  
them. Among them was the Confed-  
erate Captain Jones, who had both eyes  
shot out, and whose face, covered thickly  
with clotted blood, presented the most  
repulsive and pitiable sight which one  
could well behold. Some, from loss of  
blood, were wan and pale, and some,  
from the effects of the poison of the rebel  
cause, were swollen and discolored. Some  
indeed, were cheerful and rejoicing that  
while their comrades were many of them  
so seriously injured, their slight wounds  
would soon heal and become honorable  
scars, testifying their patriotism and lov-  
ely. But the majority of those which I  
saw here were dangerous wounds, and  
some were to suffer amputations, and

their fellow-soldiers about them, suffer-  
ing from their own wounds, were obliged  
to listen to their cries and groans, and to  
hear the grating of the surgeon's saw, a  
premonition of their own hard fate. I  
saw many in the agonies of death. One  
who was raised and seated half upright,  
haunts me now with his pale, sorrowful  
countenance. He was almost dead, and  
every moment would raise his head,  
open his eyes, and stare vacantly around  
as if he would assure himself that he had  
not lost all sense of sight.

Here also lay some who had just died,  
and as I passed through the hall, a gray  
haired guard, resting upon his musket,  
with a solemn, grave countenance, was  
standing beside a number of dead, in the  
attitude of a death struggle, each with a  
paper pinned to his clothing, stating the  
name, regiment, &c. of the deceased.

Many ladies of the town were seen  
visiting all the hospitals. Most of them  
said that their anxiety was to find out  
the Confederate prisoners only, and ad-  
minister to them the comforts which  
they did not extend to our own? Can it  
be in such a case that humanity can so  
distinguish between friend and foe? Is  
it down by suffering and death? Yet  
many have observed the unconcern for  
the Federal sufferers and the anxiety and  
care for the Confederates which were  
very generally exhibited at our hospitals.

The people of the place have displayed  
more sentimentality and hatred towards us  
since this battle, ten times over, than  
they ever have before; and when the ap-  
proach of Jackson on Winchester was re-  
ported, the people, many of them, were  
exultant and triumphant, thinking that  
Jackson was immediately about to march  
in and redeem them.

**The Eloquence of Carl Schurz**  
in New York.  
At the great mass meeting in New  
York last Thursday evening, Carl Schurz  
of Milwaukee, Minister to Spain, deliv-  
ered an eloquent speech which is reported  
at length in the New York papers.

The Post says Mr. Schurz proceeded to  
argue in favor of the abolition of slavery  
in the District of Columbia, the confisca-  
tion and emancipation of the slaves of the  
rebels, and the offer of a fair com-  
pensation to Slave States and masters  
who will agree to some system of em-  
ancipation. These points were argued at  
great length. Mr. Schurz concluded  
with the following appeal:

"People of America, I implore you for-  
once, be true to yourselves and do jus-  
tice to the unmistakable instinct of your  
hearts and the noble impulses of your  
minds. Let not be said that the great  
American Republic is afraid of the nine-  
teenth century. And you, legislators of  
the country, and those who stand at the  
helm of Government, you, I entreat, do  
not trifle with the blood of the people.  
This is no time for policy consulting  
our country's tastes, or for sparing our  
enemies' feelings. Be sure whatever  
progressive measure you resolve upon,  
however progressive it may be, the people  
are ready to sustain you with heart  
and hand. The people do not ask any-  
thing that might seem extravagant.

"They do not care for empty glory;  
they do not want revenge; but they  
do want a fruitful victory and a lasting  
peace. When pondering over the ten-  
dency of this great crisis, two pictures  
of our future rise up before my mental  
vision. Here is one: The Republic dis-  
tracted by a series of revisions and re-  
volutions, all tending toward the usurpa-  
tion of power and the gradual destruc-  
tion of that beautiful system of self-gov-  
ernment to which this country owes its  
progress and prosperity; the nation sit-  
ting on the ruins of her glory, looking  
back to our days with a sorrowful eye,  
and saying, 'Then we ought to have ac-  
ted like men, and all would be well now.'  
Too late! too late!

"And here is the other: A govern-  
ment freed from the shackles of a des-  
potic and usurping interest, resting safe-  
ly upon the loyalty of a united people;  
a nation engaged in the peaceful de-  
velopment of its moral and material prob-  
lems, and quietly working out its pro-  
gressive development; its power grow-  
ing in the same measure with its moral  
consistency; the esteem of mankind cen-  
tering upon a purified people; a union  
firmly rooted in the sincere and undiv-  
ided affections of its citizens; a regen-  
erated republic, the natural guide and  
beacon light of all legitimate aspirations  
of humanity. These are the two pic-  
tures of our future. Choose.

**The Plot Against the President's  
Life.**  
BALTIMORE, March 27, 1862.--For a  
long time it was believed that an Italian  
barber of this city was the Orsini who un-  
dertook to assassinate President Lincoln on  
his journey to the capital in February, 1861,  
and it is possible he was one of the plot-  
ters; but it came out on the recent trial  
of a man named Byrne, in Richmond,  
that he was the captain of a band that  
was to take the life of Mr. Lincoln. This  
Byrne used to be a notorious gambler in  
Baltimore, and emigrated to Richmond  
shortly after the 15th of April, of bloody  
memory. He was recently arrested at  
Jeff Davis's capital on a charge of keep-  
ing a gambling house and of disloyalty  
to the chief traitor's pretended govern-  
ment. Wigfall testified to his loyalty in  
the rebel cause, and gave in evidence  
that Byrne was the captain of the gang  
who were to kill Mr. Lincoln, and upon  
this evidence, it appears, he was let go.

Of course to be guilty of such an intend-  
ed crime is a mantle large enough to  
cover up all other sins against society  
and the Divine. So Wigfall has reveal-  
ed the Baltimore Orsini at last. What  
will your Vidocq say to this? We are,  
however, grateful to Mr. Kennedy for  
his successful prevention of the scheme  
of assassination.--Cor. New York Eve-  
ning Post.

**TRUTH.**  
The following beautiful illustration of  
the simplicity and the power of truth  
is from the pen of S. H. Hammond, for-  
merly editor of the Albany State Regis-  
ter. He was an eye witness of the scene  
in one of the higher courts:--

A little girl, nine years of age, was  
offered as a witness against a prisoner  
who was on trial for a felony committed  
in her father's house.  
"Now, Emily," said the counsel for  
the prisoner, upon her being offered as a  
witness, "I desire to know if you under-  
stand the nature of an oath?"  
"I don't know what you mean," was  
the simple answer.

"There, your honor," said the counsel  
addressing the court, "is anything  
further needed to demonstrate the val-  
idity of my objection? The witness should  
be rejected. She does not comprehend  
the nature of an oath."  
"Let us see," said the Judge. "Come  
here, my daughter."

Assured by the kind manner and tone  
of the Judge, the child stepped forward  
and looked confidently up in his face,  
when, with a calm, clear eye, and in a  
manner so artless and frank, that it went  
straight to the heart.  
"Did you ever take an oath?" in-  
quired the Judge. The little girl stepped  
back with a look of horror, and the red  
blood mantled in a blush all over  
her face and neck as she answered:--  
"No, sir."

She thought he intended to inquire if  
she had ever blasphemed.  
"I do not mean that," said the Judge,  
who saw her mistake; "I mean were  
you ever a witness before?"  
"No, sir; I never was in court before,"  
was the answer.

He handed her the Bible, open.  
"Do you know that book, my daugh-  
ter?"  
She looked at it and answered, "Yes,  
sir, it is the Bible."  
"Do you ever read it?" he asked.  
"Yes, sir, every evening."

"Can you tell what the Bible is? in-  
quired the Judge.  
"It is the word of great God," she  
answered.  
"Well, place your hand upon the Bi-  
ble and listen to what I say;" and he  
repeated slowly and solemnly the oath  
usually administered to witnesses.  
"Now," said the Judge, "you have  
sworn as a witness, will you tell me what  
will befall you if you do not tell the  
truth?"  
"I shall be shut up in State Prison,"  
answered the child.

"Anything else?" asked the Judge.  
"I shall never go to Heaven," she re-  
plied.  
"How do you know this?" asked the  
Judge again.

The child took the Bible, and turning  
rapidly to the chapter containing the  
commandments, pointed to the injunc-  
tion, "Thou shalt not bear false witness  
against thy neighbor;" "I learn that be-  
fore I could read."

"Has any one talked to you about  
your being a witness in court here  
against this man?" inquired the Judge.  
"Yes, sir," she replied. "My mother  
heard that I wanted to be a witness,  
and last night she called me to her room  
and asked me to tell her the Ten Com-  
mandments, and we knelt down together  
and she prayed that I might under-  
stand how wicked it was to bear false  
witness against my neighbor, and that  
God would help me, a little child to tell  
the truth as it was before him. And  
when I came up here with father she  
kissed me, and told me to remember the  
Ninth Commandment, and that God  
would hear every word that I said."

"Do you believe this?" asked the  
Judge, while a tear glistened in his eye,  
and his lip quivered with emotion.  
"Yes, sir," said the child with a voice  
and manner that showed her conviction  
of its truth was perfect.  
"God bless you, my child," said the  
Judge, "You have a good mother. This  
witness is competent," he continued.--  
"Were I on trial for my life, and im-  
mortal of the charge against me, I would  
pray God for such witnesses as this.--  
Let her be examined."

She told her story with the simplici-  
ty of a child, as she was, but there was  
a direction about it which carried conviction  
of its truth to the heart. She was  
rigidly examined. The counsel pled her  
with infinite and ingenious questioning,  
but she varied in her first statement in  
nothing. The truth as spoken by this  
child was sublime. Fal











# LIST OF LANDS AND TOWN LOTS IN

Washington County, Minnesota, on which the Taxes of 1901 have not been paid. Notice is hereby given, that the Lands and Lots contained in the following List, or so much of each description as will be necessary to pay the Taxes and costs due thereon, for the year 1901, will be sold by the Treasurer of Washington County, at the Court House in the City of Stillwater, on the first Monday in June, 1902, and the next succeeding days, for the payment of said Taxes and costs then due thereon, unless the same be paid before that date. Dated, this 10th day of April 1902.

RUDOLPH LEHMKE,  
County Auditor.

NOTE.—All Lands and Lots on which delinquent taxes are due besides the Tax of 1901, on Lands already forfeited to the State for the non-payment of the Taxes of any former year, although the Taxes of 1901 may now remain unpaid, are not in this List.

## Township 27, Range 32.

Name.	Description.	Section.	Tax.
Brown Wm R	lots 3 & 4	2	6 65
Brown J R	lot 2	2	2 35
	lot 3	2	2 35
	lot 4	2	2 35
	lot 5	2	2 35
	lot 6	2	2 35
	lot 7	2	2 35
	lot 8	2	2 35
	lot 9	2	2 35
	lot 10	2	2 35
	lot 11	2	2 35
	lot 12	2	2 35
	lot 13	2	2 35
	lot 14	2	2 35
	lot 15	2	2 35
	lot 16	2	2 35
	lot 17	2	2 35
	lot 18	2	2 35
	lot 19	2	2 35
	lot 20	2	2 35
	lot 21	2	2 35
	lot 22	2	2 35
	lot 23	2	2 35
	lot 24	2	2 35
	lot 25	2	2 35
	lot 26	2	2 35
	lot 27	2	2 35
	lot 28	2	2 35
	lot 29	2	2 35
	lot 30	2	2 35
	lot 31	2	2 35
	lot 32	2	2 35
	lot 33	2	2 35
	lot 34	2	2 35
	lot 35	2	2 35
	lot 36	2	2 35
	lot 37	2	2 35
	lot 38	2	2 35
	lot 39	2	2 35
	lot 40	2	2 35
	lot 41	2	2 35
	lot 42	2	2 35
	lot 43	2	2 35
	lot 44	2	2 35
	lot 45	2	2 35
	lot 46	2	2 35
	lot 47	2	2 35
	lot 48	2	2 35
	lot 49	2	2 35
	lot 50	2	2 35
	lot 51	2	2 35
	lot 52	2	2 35
	lot 53	2	2 35
	lot 54	2	2 35
	lot 55	2	2 35
	lot 56	2	2 35
	lot 57	2	2 35
	lot 58	2	2 35
	lot 59	2	2 35
	lot 60	2	2 35
	lot 61	2	2 35
	lot 62	2	2 35
	lot 63	2	2 35
	lot 64	2	2 35
	lot 65	2	2 35
	lot 66	2	2 35
	lot 67	2	2 35
	lot 68	2	2 35
	lot 69	2	2 35
	lot 70	2	2 35
	lot 71	2	2 35
	lot 72	2	2 35
	lot 73	2	2 35
	lot 74	2	2 35
	lot 75	2	2 35
	lot 76	2	2 35
	lot 77	2	2 35
	lot 78	2	2 35
	lot 79	2	2 35
	lot 80	2	2 35
	lot 81	2	2 35
	lot 82	2	2 35
	lot 83	2	2 35
	lot 84	2	2 35
	lot 85	2	2 35
	lot 86	2	2 35
	lot 87	2	2 35
	lot 88	2	2 35
	lot 89	2	2 35
	lot 90	2	2 35
	lot 91	2	2 35
	lot 92	2	2 35
	lot 93	2	2 35
	lot 94	2	2 35
	lot 95	2	2 35
	lot 96	2	2 35
	lot 97	2	2 35
	lot 98	2	2 35
	lot 99	2	2 35
	lot 100	2	2 35

## Township 28, Range 32.

Name.	Description.	Section.	Tax.
Bushland Wm H	lot 1	1	3 40
Crisp John	lot 2	1	3 40
Cronkshaw Saml	lot 3	1	3 40
Fowler S S	lot 4	1	3 40
	lot 5	1	3 40
	lot 6	1	3 40
	lot 7	1	3 40
	lot 8	1	3 40
	lot 9	1	3 40
	lot 10	1	3 40
	lot 11	1	3 40
	lot 12	1	3 40
	lot 13	1	3 40
	lot 14	1	3 40
	lot 15	1	3 40
	lot 16	1	3 40
	lot 17	1	3 40
	lot 18	1	3 40
	lot 19	1	3 40
	lot 20	1	3 40
	lot 21	1	3 40
	lot 22	1	3 40
	lot 23	1	3 40
	lot 24	1	3 40
	lot 25	1	3 40
	lot 26	1	3 40
	lot 27	1	3 40
	lot 28	1	3 40
	lot 29	1	3 40
	lot 30	1	3 40
	lot 31	1	3 40
	lot 32	1	3 40
	lot 33	1	3 40
	lot 34	1	3 40
	lot 35	1	3 40
	lot 36	1	3 40
	lot 37	1	3 40
	lot 38	1	3 40
	lot 39	1	3 40
	lot 40	1	3 40
	lot 41	1	3 40
	lot 42	1	3 40
	lot 43	1	3 40
	lot 44	1	3 40
	lot 45	1	3 40
	lot 46	1	3 40
	lot 47	1	3 40
	lot 48	1	3 40
	lot 49	1	3 40
	lot 50	1	3 40
	lot 51	1	3 40
	lot 52	1	3 40
	lot 53	1	3 40
	lot 54	1	3 40
	lot 55	1	3 40
	lot 56	1	3 40
	lot 57	1	3 40
	lot 58	1	3 40
	lot 59	1	3 40
	lot 60	1	3 40
	lot 61	1	3 40
	lot 62	1	3 40
	lot 63	1	3 40
	lot 64	1	3 40
	lot 65	1	3 40
	lot 66	1	3 40
	lot 67	1	3 40
	lot 68	1	3 40
	lot 69	1	3 40
	lot 70	1	3 40
	lot 71	1	3 40
	lot 72	1	3 40
	lot 73	1	3 40
	lot 74	1	3 40
	lot 75	1	3 40
	lot 76	1	3 40
	lot 77	1	3 40
	lot 78	1	3 40
	lot 79	1	3 40
	lot 80	1	3 40
	lot 81	1	3 40
	lot 82	1	3 40
	lot 83	1	3 40
	lot 84	1	3 40
	lot 85	1	3 40
	lot 86	1	3 40
	lot 87	1	3 40
	lot 88	1	3 40
	lot 89	1	3 40
	lot 90	1	3 40
	lot 91	1	3 40
	lot 92	1	3 40
	lot 93	1	3 40
	lot 94	1	3 40
	lot 95	1	3 40
	lot 96	1	3 40
	lot 97	1	3 40
	lot 98	1	3 40
	lot 99	1	3 40
	lot 100	1	3 40

## Town Lot in Tp. 27, Range 22.

Name.	Description.	Section.	Tax.
Unknown	lot 1	1	1 51
	lot 2	1	1 51
	lot 3	1	1 51
	lot 4	1	1 51
	lot 5	1	1 51
	lot 6	1	1 51
	lot 7	1	1 51
	lot 8	1	1 51
	lot 9	1	1 51
	lot 10	1	1 51
	lot 11	1	1 51
	lot 12	1	1 51
	lot 13	1	1 51
	lot 14	1	1 51
	lot 15	1	1 51
	lot 16	1	1 51
	lot 17	1	1 51
	lot 18	1	1 51
	lot 19	1	1 51
	lot 20	1	1 51
	lot 21	1	1 51
	lot 22	1	1 51
	lot 23	1	1 51
	lot 24	1	1 51
	lot 25	1	1 51
	lot 26	1	1 51
	lot 27	1	1 51
	lot 28	1	1 51
	lot 29	1	1 51
	lot 30	1	1 51
	lot 31	1	1 51
	lot 32	1	1 51
	lot 33	1	1 51
	lot 34	1	1 51
	lot 35	1	1 51
	lot 36	1	1 51
	lot 37	1	1 51
	lot 38	1	1 51
	lot 39	1	1 51
	lot 40	1	1 51
	lot 41	1	1 51
	lot 42	1	1 51
	lot 43	1	1 51
	lot 44	1	1 51
	lot 45	1	1 51
	lot 46	1	1 51
	lot 47	1	1 51
	lot 48	1	1 51
	lot 49	1	1 51
	lot 50	1	1 51
	lot 51	1	1 51
	lot 52	1	1 51
	lot 53	1	1 51
	lot 54	1	1 51
	lot 55	1	1 51
	lot 56	1	1 51
	lot 57	1	1 51
	lot 58	1	1 51
	lot 59	1	1 51
	lot 60	1	1 51
	lot 61	1	1 51
	lot 62	1	1 51
	lot 63	1	1 51
	lot 64	1	1 51
	lot 65	1	1 51
	lot 66	1	1 51
	lot 67	1	1 51
	lot 68	1	1 51
	lot 69	1	1 51
	lot 70	1	1 51
	lot 71	1	1 51
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## Town Lot in Tp. 27, Range 22.

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# MISSING ISSUE OR PAGE

Issue Missing or Damaged

Place of Publication: Stillwater

Title: MESSENGER

Date: Apr 22, 1862

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Date of 2nd request: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Publisher unable to furnish issue.



# The Stillwater Messenger.

VOLUME 6.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1892.

NUMBER 93.

## STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. J. VAN VORHES,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE IN GRIFFIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: One year, \$1.00; Six months, \$0.50; Three months, \$0.25; Single copies, \$0.10.

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## H. N. CRANDALL

Opposite Steamboat Landing.

MAIN STREET, STILLWATER, MINN.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, OILS,

Dye stuffs, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol,

CAMPBENE,

Coal Oil,

Burning Fluid,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Hair & Tooth Brushes,

And Perfumery.

Trusted Suppliers and Shippers

Brace, Patent Medicines,

FANCY GOODS,

WINE AND SPIRITS

For Medical Uses.

All carefully selected and warranted genuine.

at prices to suit the times for cash only.

WINTER STOCK OF

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!!

J. SCHUPP,

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS Spring

Stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS!!

Which is one of the most complete stocks ever

offered in this market, embracing among other

articles,

STOUTS, COFFEES, TEAS, FLOUR, RICE,

BUTTER, HICKORY COUNTY CHEESE,

NATURAL MINERAL WATER,

PIE FRUIT, JELLIES,

GREEN AND DRY FRUIT, SARDINES, CANS

AND CANNED OYSTERS, ETC., ETC.

Together with a choice lot of

Tobacco and Cigars!

He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment

of Confectionaries, Toys, &c., together

with almost every article to be found in a general

GROCERY & PROVISIONS ESTABLISHMENT.

which will be sold at the lowest possible figure

for CASH!

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore

received, he invites his friends to call and

Examine his Stock.

Store in Nelson's Building,

MAIN STREET.

St. Paul, Minn., 1892-93.

Leather, Leather!

KESSLER & RIEHL,

Importers, Tanners and Curriers,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

ARE now receiving and will keep constantly

on hand the largest and best stock of

Leather and Findings in the Territory—con-

sisting of:

Spanish Side Leather,

Okla. do

Upper Leather,

Deer Leather,

Tampico and Mulberry

Morocco, Split,

Shoe and Saddle Stamping,

Belts and Laces, Leather,

French Calf Skin,

French Kip Skin,

Cowhide Kip Skin,

Also a general assortment of all kinds of

Findings, &c., &c.

Please call and examine our stock as we

will not be undersold by any house in the Ter-

ritory.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

Cash paid for Hides, Furs and Deer

skins.

KESSLER & RIEHL,

St. Paul, June 26, 1892-93.

## The Messenger.

Saturday, --- April 26, 1892.

"The close grapple and sharp steel of

loyal and patriotic soldiers must always

put rebels and traitors to flight."—SACRA-

TARY STANTON, TO THE SOLDIERS.

## ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Minnesota First.

First Minnesota Regiment,

Near Yorktown, April 10, 1862.

We broke camp at Hampton—if rolling

up our blankets and packing our

knapsacks can be called breaking camp—

on Friday morning last, with three days

cooked rations in our haversacks, and in

the evening we lay down to rest in a

large field in the immediate vicinity of

the much-talked-of Big Bethel, which

permitted me to say "a big thing—but I

don't see it." There were four wagons

only allowed our regiment, and as they

were filled to their utmost capacity with

rations, cooking utensils, ammunition,

regimental and company property, of-

ficers' baggage, etc., the sick had to car-

ry their own knapsacks and equipments,

or remain behind. As a battle was con-

sidered imminent but few saw fit to re-

main behind, and men scarcely able to

walk alone, staggered along under the

weight of well-filled knapsacks. And the

spirit was strong the flesh was weak, and

after a few miles travel, one by one they

stopped to lighten their loads, by throw-

ing away dress coats, blankets, over-

coats, blouses, extra pants, shirts, boots,

etc.—each one parting with what he

thought he could best spare—and for

the remainder of the journey the road

was strewn with divers articles of good

wearing apparel, parted with with re-

luctance, and only because of the owner's

utter inability to carry them; many a

man in that one day's march—made one

because he anticipated soon meeting

the enemy—cast away half a year's

clothing allowance. Who wouldn't be a

soldier?

Saturday morning bright and early,

found us in readiness for the march

again, and we were not ready long before

we were going "on to Richmond." For

a few hours the roads were in good con-

dition, but before noon we became the

recipients of a genuine April shower, and

then we had mud to wade through. On

our way we passed through several de-

serted earthworks and clusters of com-

fortable barracks formerly belonging to

Seacomb, but now a part and parcel of

the Union domain, and in which enough

was to be seen to give the lie to the of-

founded reports of rebel starvation. At

night we encamped on a low, flat and

damp piece of land, where we yet re-

main. During our stay here we have

had little chance of draining here, you

can imagine how comfortable our camp-

ing ground must be. It may be very

pleasant to lie down at night under an

India rubber blanket to keep off the rain

from above, and awake in the morning

to find a dozen water courses running un-

der you—your blanket tossed away—

the wayward winds, and yourself soaked

to the skin, while you had been dream-

ing of—never mind her name. It may

be very pleasant to stand up or sit down

all day in the rain without any shelter,

"Dixie." To day they are at it again.

How long we are to remain here we

do not know—rumor says we leave to-

morrow morning. I suppose "for parts

unknown." It is stated in the late pa-

pers received from the North that York-

town is surrounded, and it may be so;

we do not get any inkling here of the

movements of our troops. As the sun is

now shining and there is no sign of rain,

I suppose we shall camp to-morrow in

the woods to keep out of the dry; we

were not allowed to do so before, be-

cause we could by so doing keep out of

the wet.

Chaplain Neill got here a day or two

ago—the first time he has been in camp,

I believe, since we left Butler. As I

have not seen him to-day, I presume "he

has gone to Philadelphia." With the

exception of drawing the pay of a cap-

tain of cavalry, and keeping close custo-

dy of the Hospital Fund, what is a chap-

lain for? Who wouldn't (and, as far as

the duties are concerned, who could not)

be a chaplain?

I have neglected to state in previous

letters that our Lieutenant-Colonel—Stephen

Miller



# STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. J. VAN VORHES, EDITOR.

## STILLWATER.

Tuesday, April 29, 1862.

### Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

One of England's sweetest bards once tuned his lyre to the music of a regenerated civilization and a refined christianity, and declared England free from the foul blot of slavery. We metamorphose the sentiment to adapt it to our National Capital:

"Slaves cannot breathe in Columbia—if their lungs breathe air, that moment they are free; they loathe our country, and their shackles fall."

So far as the pecuniary value of the slaves in the District of Columbia was concerned at the time of the signing of the bill of emancipation by the President, it mattered but little. All the young and healthy flesh and blood and bones and sinews there when it became evident the bill would become a law, were transferred to other and more permanent markets;—but so far as the principle is concerned, the position taken by the Government is just as wholesome and just as effectual as though ten million human beings had been divorced from the lash and bondage. The Government has now washed its hands of a foul blot that had besmeared and disgraced it for more than two generations of men. Slavery is no longer protected by the Nation—it is now wholly a local institution, tolerated only by local laws. Twenty-five millions of our countrymen can now hold up their heads before God and the Nation, and wash their hands of the guilt of man-selling and woman-whipping. Thank God for the good of the Present, and may he forgive us for the wickedness of the Past.

Men own their wives, and wives own their husbands, and parents can call their children their own to-day within the shadow of the dome of our National Capitol! Courtesy takes the place of the knife and the bludgeon in the Senate Chamber to-day, and the sound of the Speaker's gavel is not re-echoed by the fall of the slave-auctioneer's hammer at the head of Pennsylvania Avenue. The President walks and sleeps and writes his messages under a free flag, and the people's representative enact laws upon soil unambiguously by the foot of a slave, or the pestilential influence of a slave-dealer. In the District of Columbia to-day, none but the Eternal God can lay hands upon man and say—"thou art mine"—thou hast been purchased with a price!"

Jefferson Davis knew not what he was doing when he laid murderous hands upon the fabric that had so long tolerated the evils of slavery, as well as protected him in all that is valuable in civil government. Slavery is now reaping the whirlwind.

### Our News Budget.

The news through rebel sources a few days since of an insurgent victory over Burnside at Elizabeth City, turns out to be another of those Confederate lies with which the spirits of the rebel army are kept up. So far from a defeat of Burnside, he felled the rebels most beautifully, driving them from their works by a charge, sending sixty of them on the other side of Jordan, and taking possession of the town. It is now reported that Gen. Burnside has received proposals from the Governor of North Carolina for a surrender of the State—but this should be received with many grains of allowance.

A report comes from New Orleans by way of Havana, which seems to us not well founded, that the rebels have abandoned Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and taken away their guns, leaving the Mississippi open from the Gulf to New Orleans.

There is no confirmation of the rumor of the resignation of Secretary Welles.

Memphis is much excited over the inevitable approach of the federal army, and there is a great deal of talk about burning the city—that is, they propose to cut off their noses to mortify their interesting faces.

There is news of fresh complications in Mexico. A difference has occurred between the allies, the French command, or having decided to march his troops against the city of Mexico, in opposition to the views of the English and Spanish officers, who have determined to withdraw their forces from the country. Napoleon will hardly be averse to undertaking the conquest of Mexico alone. We have no intelligence as to the cause of this break-up of the alliance.

Major-General C. F. Smith, one of the heroes of Fort Donelson, died at Savannah, Tennessee, last Friday, after a brief illness of dysentery. He was one of the most accomplished officers in the field, and his death will be a great loss to the Union army. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

Gen. Halleck appears to be pushing his whole force on towards Corinth. On Thursday a reconnaissance in force was made in the direction of Corinth. A

# UP WITH YOUR FLAG!

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THE MINNESOTA REGIMENT.

Near Yorktown, April 13, 1862.

Since my last, nothing of importance has occurred "down our way," at least as far as our regiment is concerned. The regiment moved a little nearer Dixie on Friday, and is now encamped—never mind where; you will be surprised when you learn. The boys still while away their time in the manufacture of ordnance—not breeches, but roads. The boys, since the change, are regaling their wonted health—we did camp in the woods, though.

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With the best wishes to you and your readers, and in the hope I may, with the remainder of "our boys," be in Stillwater long before you are "tarred and feathered" again—(Lt. X takes that back)—and that we may soon gaze again upon a free, a peaceful, and a united country, I am going, going—gone.

RAISERS.

A rumor is afloat that "McClellan's plan of the campaign has been interfered with since leaving Washington." That will save a severe blow, if old "plans" are as good as old wine; for he has had eight months in which to mature it.

Table of Distances.

Richmond being the center of military operations supposed to be about eliminating, the following table of distances will be found interesting to the reader.

Taking Richmond as the center, the table shows at a glance the distance of interesting points in Virginia from there:

From Norfolk to Richmond is 108 miles.

From Suffolk to Richmond is 85 miles.

From Cape Henry to Richmond is 85 miles.

From Hampton to Richmond is 96 miles.

From Fortress Monroe to Richmond is 99 miles.

From Yorktown to Richmond is 75 miles.

From Williamsburg to Richmond is 60 miles.

From Fredericksburg to Richmond is 65 miles.

From Washington to Richmond is 120 miles.

From Winchester to Richmond is 120 miles.

From Gordonsville to Richmond is 70 miles.

From Staunton to Richmond is 120 miles.

Western Troops.—It is stated by correspondents that at the Pittsburgh battle the 11th Illinois was terribly slaughtered—that on Monday morning the regiment could muster but forty-five effective men. The roll call of the 18th Wisconsin only showed 380. This regiment lost a Colonel, Major, acting Adjutant, six Captains and ten Lieutenants.

The Southern traitors know their Northern allies. The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 5th of March has an article on the speech of Mr. Voorhes, of Indiana, in Congress, which was more distinguished by a critical zeal against the Government, than by anxiety for the suppression of the rebellion. We quote from the *Avalanche*:

"There are a few among the many Northern men in public life, once considered true to the South, who still have the courage and consistency to hurl contempt in the teeth of tyrants, though fully aware that the consequences may involve a loss of personal freedom. Of this class are Messrs. Vallandigham and Voorhes."

The *Avalanche* knows his men. Vallandigham and Voorhes are the head and front of the late movement to reorganize the Democratic party on the old pro-slavery basis.

On the day that the news of the great battle was received at Providence, R. I., and that hospital boats were going from St. Louis to the relief of the wounded, a call was made on the citizens of Providence, and in the short space of twenty-four hours the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty dollars was raised, and together with twenty-two large boxes of hospital supplies was immediately forwarded. In Boston, in answer to the appeal of the Sanitary commission, one gentleman contributed one thousand dollars.

The President has named as commissioners under the District Emancipation bill, Messrs. J. K. Goodloe, S. F. Vinton, and J. S. Bennett.

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As a correspondent I have ever endeavored to "do the fair thing." I have said nothing which I would wish taken back—noting I cannot substantiate, or have substantiated. I have made many enemies by telling the truth; such I would not lift a finger to conciliate; their enmity is preferable to their friendship. You know that I am not a believer in the saying that "the good will of a dog is worth having"—I want it not. I hope I have made some friends—if I have made one real one, I am amply repaid—such I would ever wish to remain so.

With the best wishes to you and your readers, and in the hope I may, with the remainder of "our boys," be in Stillwater long before you are "tarred and feathered" again—(Lt. X takes that back)—and that we may soon gaze again upon a free, a peaceful, and a united country, I am going, going—gone.

RAISERS.

A rumor is afloat that "McClellan's plan of the campaign has been interfered with since leaving Washington." That will save a severe blow, if old "plans" are as good as old wine; for he has had eight months in which to mature it.

Table of Distances.

Richmond being the center of military operations supposed to be about eliminating, the following table of distances will be found interesting to the reader.

Taking Richmond as the center, the table shows at a glance the distance of interesting points in Virginia from there:

From Norfolk to Richmond is 108 miles.

From Suffolk to Richmond is 85 miles.

From Cape Henry to Richmond is 85 miles.

From Hampton to Richmond is 96 miles.

From Fortress Monroe to Richmond is 99 miles.

From Yorktown to Richmond is 75 miles.

From Williamsburg to Richmond is 60 miles.

From Fredericksburg to Richmond is 65 miles.

From Washington to Richmond is 120 miles.

From Winchester to Richmond is 120 miles.

From Gordonsville to Richmond is 70 miles.

From Staunton to Richmond is 120 miles.

Western Troops.—It is stated by correspondents that at the Pittsburgh battle the 11th Illinois was terribly slaughtered—that on Monday morning the regiment could muster but forty-five effective men. The roll call of the 18th Wisconsin only showed 380. This regiment lost a Colonel, Major, acting Adjutant, six Captains and ten Lieutenants.

The Southern traitors know their Northern allies. The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 5th of March has an article on the speech of Mr. Voorhes, of Indiana, in Congress, which was more distinguished by a critical zeal against the Government, than by anxiety for the suppression of the rebellion. We quote from the *Avalanche*:

"There are a few among the many Northern men in public life, once considered true to the South, who still have the courage and consistency to hurl contempt in the teeth of tyrants, though fully aware that the consequences may involve a loss of personal freedom. Of this class are Messrs. Vallandigham and Voorhes."

The *Avalanche* knows his men. Vallandigham and Voorhes are the head and front of the late movement to reorganize the Democratic party on the old pro-slavery basis.

On the day that the news of the great battle was received at Providence, R. I., and that hospital boats were going from St. Louis to the relief of the wounded, a call was made on the citizens of Providence, and in the short space of twenty-four hours the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty dollars was raised, and together with twenty-two large boxes of hospital supplies was immediately forwarded. In Boston, in answer to the appeal of the Sanitary commission, one gentleman contributed one thousand dollars.

The President has named as commissioners under the District Emancipation bill, Messrs. J. K. Goodloe, S. F. Vinton, and J. S. Bennett.

# AGRICULTURAL WARE-HOUSE.

S. P. & F. F. HODGES.

Dealers in MACHINES AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Agency of the MASSILLON OHIO THRESHING MACHINES, AND GRAIN DRILLS.

MCCORMACK'S REAPER AND MOWER.

JOHN H. MANNY'S REAPERS & MOWERS.

RUSSELL'S IRON HARVESTER.

With two driving wheels, and bi-geared Cutter Box, an improvement on the Buckeye.

Also, Bickford & Hoffman's Iron Cylinder GRAIN DRILL.

FANNING MILLS, MOULIN PLOWS, HARVESTING TOOLS, &c.

for sale on reasonable terms. Warehouse on corner of Third and Sibley streets, one block below Merchants Hotel.

S. P. & F. F. HODGES.

St. Paul, April 10, 1862-6m

IN DISTRICT COURT—Washington county, State of Minnesota—First District.

George Woodward against Joel M. Monger and Lucinda M. Monger, his wife, Lucius Beldin and Charles A. Beldin.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made by said Court in the above entitled action, and entered on the 17th day of March A. D. 1862 for \$275.61 damages, and \$18.87 costs, I, the undersigned, Referee, for that purpose duly appointed by said Court, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county and State, on Wednesday the 30th day of April 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises and real estate, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in said county of Washington, and known and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the quarter post on the line of section eighteen, town twenty-seven, and range twenty-one west; thence north on said section line to a certain stake fence within twenty rods of the section corner; thence twenty-nine rods to the center of the road leading from Stillwater to Gray Cloud Island; thence south fifty-six rods to S. W. corner of quarter section; thence east one hundred and sixty rods to the place of beginning; containing one hundred and twelve acres of land, more or less.

H. R. MURDOCK, Referee.

Wm. M. McClellan, Atty for PTF.

Dated Stillwater, March 17th, 1862.—27-47.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, ss.—In Probate Court.

The matter of the sale of the real estate of Mary E. Haskell, Charlotte A. Haskell, and Frederick T. Haskell, minors.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Henry T. Haskell, Guardian of Mary E. Haskell, Charlotte A. Haskell, and Frederick T. Haskell, minor children of Balaban and Amette C. Haskell, now both deceased, praying for reasons therein set forth, that license may be granted to him as such guardian for the sale of certain real estate of said minors in said petition described, situate in said county of Washington, Minn.

It is ordered, that the next kin of said minors, and all persons interested in their said estate, appear before me at my office in the city of Stillwater in said county, on the 24 day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to show cause why a license should not be granted for the sale of such estate, pursuant to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in the "Stillwater Messenger," a weekly newspaper published in said county of Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK, Judge of Probate.

Dated, Stillwater March 21st, 1862.—27-4w

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS DEFAULT HAS BEEN MADE in the condition of a certain mortgage deed bearing date the twelfth (12th) and duly acknowledged and delivered on the fourteenth (14th) day of November A. D. 1860, by C. J. F. Smith and Libbie J. Smith his wife, to James F. Constock and James Blackman, which mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Washington county Minnesota, on the twentieth (20th) day of November A. D. 1860, at one (1) o'clock P. M. in book E. F. of mortgage deeds, pages 363 and 364, and covers and conveys from said C. J. F. and Libbie J. Smith to said Constock and Blackman in fee, the following described premises situate in said Washington county, to wit: the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section twenty-three, (23) in township number thirty-one, (31) north of range twenty-one, (21) west, containing forty, (40) acres more or less. Said mortgage was made to secure the payment of the promissory note of said C. J. F. Smith for the sum of one hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty cents (\$144.60) dated at Red Wing, Minn., November 12th 1860—payable six months after date to the order of James F. Constock & Co., at the office of William C. Williams, in said Red Wing, with interest and exchange on said note. No suit or proceedings at law or otherwise having been instituted to recover the amount of said mortgage debt or any part thereof, and there being due on said note and mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents (\$160.50). Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and specified therein, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises—and with premises sold at public auction, by the Sheriff of said county, on Saturday, the seventh (7th) day of June A. D. 1862, at two (2) o'clock P. M. of said day, at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds, of said county, in the city of Stillwater in said county, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage debt, with costs and expenses of sale.

JAMES F. CONSTOCK, Mortgagee.

JAMES BLACKMAN, Mortgagee.

WILLIAM C. WILLIAMS, Atty.

Dated Red Wing, Minn., April 15, 1862.—27-7

Wanted to Exchange.

FOR IMPROVED ORTHER OR A Farm near Stillwater, about 100 acres of land lying on the St. Croix river, ten miles above Stillwater, comprising about 200 acres of the heaviest timber on the river, with a high bank for a wood-yard, about sixty acres on each side of the river of good farming land, mostly prairie, twenty acres of meadow, two of the best mill sites on the river, with eddies in which logs or lumber can lie with safety during the winter, and one of the very best places for a large Baiting Room to be found between the Upper and Lower Booms.

Apply to C. J. BUTLER.

Apply to April 14, 1862—4-31

ESTATE OF HENRY M. LAWSON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of the county of Washington, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims for and against the estate of Henry M. Lawson, late of said county, deceased, will meet for said purpose on Monday the 24th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and on the 13th day of July next at the same hour, at the late residence of said deceased.

J. W. FURBER, JOHN MCATTIE, EBERHART AYRES.

Woodbury, April 7, 1862—30-31

PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES &c., still lower.

CARL & CO.

MINNESOTA WARE-HOUSE.

COR MAIN AND CHURCH STS., STILLWATER.

U. SIEGENTHALER, PROPRIETOR.

THIS LONG ESTABLISHED HOUSE HAS been newly re-fitted throughout in good style—is situated in the business portion of the city, and convenient to the Steamboat Landing. Charges as moderate as any Hotel in the city.

April 21, 1862-3m

Saddlery Hardware and Tools.

FOR sale cheap for Cash, by Kasper & Hump.

WESTING & TORINUS.

Offer the following Goods at the lowest cash prices at their commodious Store Room, Stone Building, formerly occupied by Oliver Parsons, &c.

MAIN ST., STILLWATER, MINNESOTA.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF A FULL ASSORTMENT of the very best Family.

Groceries and Provisions,

EXT. STAR & MOULD CANDLES,

and the very best of

SOAPS.

Lard Oil Cheaper than Ever.

IRON OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

SHOVELS AND PORES.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND GERMAN STEEL.

Wrought, Finishing and Cut Nails!

SPICES, BRADS, OILS, CARPETS & COMMON TACKS.

HARDWARE, ALL KINDS

FARMING IMPLEMENTS—such as

CLIPPER PLOWS,

GRAIN CRADLES,

BOYTHES & SMATHES,

SHOVELS AND PORES,

RAKES, HO



# LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

**AGENTS WANTED.**  
We will pay from \$25 to \$75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address: E. J. James, General Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.

**Meeting of Young Ladies.**  
There will be a meeting of the young ladies on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the room formerly occupied by Mrs. Bixby, next door to the Post Office, for the purpose of forming a "Young Ladies' Aid Society."

**Acknowledgment.**  
The young ladies engaged in getting up the entertainment of last Thursday evening, wish, through your columns, to return their warmest thanks to all who kindly assisted upon that occasion, and particularly to Mr. Delano and those gentlemen furnishing the music.

**Improving.**—The roads are becoming settled now and our mails are arriving on time—promptly at 12 o'clock.

**Good Time.**—On Sunday morning the War Eagle came in at 3 A. M., bringing Chicago mails of Friday morning.

Thanks to Capt. J. B. Preston and Rev. S. Putnam of the Third Minnesota for copies of Nashville papers. Our friends in Dixie will oblige us much by thus remembering us frequently.

The first through boat on our levee was the Northern on Thursday morning, 24th inst., since which time a number of Northern Line boats have been in—all of them heavily freighted.

**Drugs, Medicines, &c.**—Messrs. Carl & Co. are just receiving their spring stock, embracing everything pertaining to the drug business. We invite attention to their attractive announcements in to-day's paper.

**Late Papers.**—We are under obligations to Abram Levy, Esq., of the firm of Levy & Daniels, for late eastern papers in advance of the mails. Mr. Levy has just returned from New York where he has been making his spring purchases.

**Encouraging.**—Steamboatmen assure us that this far, since the opening of navigation, business and travel are much heavier than at the corresponding season of either of the two previous years. The travel is at least one-third more, while the importation and export traffic are correspondingly greater. This peculiarly so of the St. Croix Valley. This is truly encouraging.

**The Entertainment by the young ladies of our city at Holcomb's Hall last Thursday evening for the benefit of the soldiers, is represented as a complete success.** Being unable to attend, we cannot speak particularly of the representations—except that all who attended were highly entertained. We understand that something over twenty dollars were realized.

**Military Prison at Fort Snelling.**—It appears that the military authorities have determined to make Fort Snelling a military post for successful prisoners, and that a delegation of the internment will be along very soon. Captain Saunders has received instructions to provide rations for them. The requisition does not state the number, or when they will arrive.

**Lumber.**—There are some five or six large log rafts being made up in the Lake near the city, which will be ready to start out very soon. Two of them, lying at the head of the lake, contain a million and a half feet, or 750,000 feet each. These are made up of last year's logs, the result of the past winter's operations not yet having reached the booms. Two rafts of sawed lumber are also very nearly in readiness for running.

**Third Minnesota Regiment.**  
The Third Minnesota is bound to sustain the high reputation of our State acquired by the glorious First and Second. It will be remembered that the Third was selected from the entire army in the vicinity of Nashville to remain there as Provost Guard—a high compliment to the regiment and the State. We clip the following fine tribute from the Nashville Union of the 10th inst.:

"The Third Minnesota Regiment.—We have never seen a nobler or more soldierly looking body of men than this regiment which paraded our streets on Thursday evening. They were men of fine, and powerful muscular development and showed great excellence in military discipline. We felt proud of the brave fellows as they moved along under the 'Star-Spangled Banner' to the sound of martial music. We were told that as they passed through the streets of Nashville, where some was a distinguished officer in the Confederate army, burst into tears and exclaimed: 'My God! Can any one look upon these men, and believe that they have left their homes and come all the way here, just to set free the negroes?' And no one could look upon their calm and thoughtful faces and witness their orderly deportment and believe that they have enlisted in the war for any less motive than the exalted and sacred one of patriotism. Their animating watchword seems to be: 'It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.'"

John Jacob Astor said: "My motto through life has been—work and adventure." In business, advertising is the true philosopher's stone.

**Hospital Stores.**—The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society of Taylor Falls have just dispatched a large box of Hospital stores to the First Minnesota Battery, amounting in value to \$137.54. We believe this is the first donation made especially to this branch of the service, and it will be very opportune, as the Battery was in the thickest of the fight at Pittsburg and suffered considerably. A large portion of the men were from Taylor Falls and this city.

**Heard From.**—L. R. Corman, Esq., of this city, who was taken prisoner at the Fort Donelson fight—an account of which we gave in the *Messenger* at the time. The latter of young Corman was written at Memphis on the 21st of February—a day or two after the battle—and only reached our lines a few days since. He was not permitted to give particulars—merely announcing himself as a prisoner at Memphis in good health.

**The Dead and Wounded of the First Minnesota Battery.**—The First Minnesota Battery was in the hardest of the Pittsburg fight, from the commencement to the close. The Battery was once taken, but soon thereafter recaptured. A list of the killed and wounded has been received, and we regret to find among the latter the name of Capt. March. The following is a list of the casualties:

**Wounded.**—Captain Emil March, in the leg; Lieutenant Peckles, in the leg and arm; Sergeant Clayton, in the thigh; Sergeant Connor, in the side; Corporal Davis, leg broken above ankle; Private George Sumner, in the ankle; Private Harry Blood, very slightly in the spine; Private Joseph Johnson, left arm near the shoulder.

**Killed.**—Colby Stinson; Ole J. Texdale (or Seldale).

**Missing.**—Richard O'Hara.

**Hospital for Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Minnesota.**—Surgeon J. H. Stewart has made a wise suggestion to the Government, in urging the establishment of a military hospital at Fort Snelling. The healthfulness of our climate—its entire freedom from malaria or local diseases, the easy access by the largest and finest class of steamers in the West from the Department of the Mississippi, the pure water and bracing atmosphere during the summer months especially, all point to the suggestion as one worthy of consideration. The Assistant Surgeon General replies that for the present, ample accommodations for the sick and wounded have been provided; but that should an emergency arise, the expediency of employing the beautiful and healthy site of Fort Snelling for the purposes indicated will be fully considered.

**Our Correspondent "Raisins."**  
Our readers will share their regrets with us, that they are not to be regaled hereafter by the spicy letters of our correspondent "Raisins." For ten months past, we have served our readers with weekly reports from his prolific pen. During this period, he and we have made many enemies and many fast friends—enemies, among the officers of the First Minnesota regiment, whose personal interest was not served by a relation of the *whole truth* in connection with the regiment; and friends, among those who felt a deep and personal interest in everything pertaining to the regiment.

No man in the First Minnesota has been more abused and persecuted—no one has been more applauded than Ed. A. STEVENS. His vindication is now complete—having been called to a higher and more responsible position than that heretofore occupied. He is no longer connected with the regiment. He has been a terror to incompetent and selfish mercenaries over him, and the stay and comfort of men like himself in the ranks. For the change we congratulate him. On account of the boys we deplore it. Our readers will occasionally hear from him, but not under the old nom de plume of "Raisins." God bless him wherever he goes. He is now where his manhood will be respected, and where he will respect the manhood of others. No truer or braver patriot ever bared his breast to the fire, and hung over more fully devoted the idea of enslaving others or being himself enslaved. Hence the fear of him and his persecutions.

**Grain and Stock Trade of Chicago.**  
We learn that the Messrs. Fairbanks have set in the elevators in this city, during the last year, about seventy of their five hundred bushel hopper scales, and several smaller ones. Each of these can be loaded to its full capacity, and the load discharged in a few minutes, which shows something of the immense amount of grain which can be weighed upon of them. They have also set, at the different stock yards in the city, five of their stock scales, with platforms of sufficient size to weigh a whole car load at once, which must add greatly to the facilities of shipping live stock from this market.

John Jacob Astor said: "My motto through life has been—work and adventure." In business, advertising is the true philosopher's stone.

**Search the City Scriptures.**  
We understand there was quite a lively meeting of the council—supervisors or whatever you call it—"under the late law." Wednesday evening, which would by an order directing the city Marshal and city Attorney to put the city ordinances in force up to the handle. As the Attorney and Marshal, as well as the city Court, are under the late "what do you call it vote," entitled to fees in all cases, we have taken the trouble to run over the ordinances, and find that there is quite an opening for fee bills and percentages:

Ordinance No. 2. Violation penalty, from \$1 to 100 dollars, or city jail.  
No. 3. Ditto 5 to 25 dollars, or jail.  
No. 4. Ditto 10 to 100 dollars, or jail.  
No. 5. Ditto 10 to 25 dollars, or jail.  
No. 6. Ditto 5 to 25 dollars, or jail.  
No. 7. Ditto 5 to 25 dollars, or jail.  
No. 8. Ditto 5 to 25 dollars, or jail.  
No. 9. Ditto 10 to 100 dollars, or jail.  
No. 10. Ditto 10 to 100 dollars, or jail.  
No. 11. Ditto 5 to 25 dollars, or jail.  
No. 12. Ditto 5 to 25 dollars, or jail.  
No. 13. Ditto 5 to 25 dollars, or jail.  
No. 14. Ditto 5 to 25 dollars, or jail.  
No. 15. Ditto 5 to 25 dollars, or jail.  
No. 16. Ditto 5 to 25 dollars, or jail.  
No. 17. Ditto 5 to 25 dollars, or jail.

**Carbon Oil.**  
We will be the purest and best the market affords, and in

**Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs.**  
Our stock will be complete in New York—comprising in part, Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, New England Rum, Port, Burgundy, Malaga, Cherry, White and Claret Wines, Scotch, Monongahela, Bourbon, Rye and common Whiskies—Wolf's Schnapps London Cordial Gin, &c.

**Patent Medicines.**  
Of all kinds will be kept in full supply, and our Perfumery, Cosmetics, Hair Dyes, &c., will be found in ample stock and of the best quality and freshest styles. Our stock of

**Stationery.**  
Will be kept in good assortment. Also, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, &c., with fixtures for hanging curtains.

**Miscellaneous Articles.**  
Consisting in part of Pocket Knives, Scissors, Playing Cards, Spices of all kinds, crude and ground, Peppercorns, Store Polish, water-proof Blacking, Whips, Violin Bridges, Violin strings, Guitar strings, Military shaving Glasses, Tomahawks, Golds, Silver, Mugs, Wire and Champagne Glasses, Bird Cages, Seed Boxes, Bird Baths, Bed Pans, Candlesticks, Concentrated Lye, Soda, Saleratus, starch, Corn starch, Essence of Coffee, Dog Collars, Combs of all kinds, Garden seeds, Fishing Lines, snags, Hooks, Eley's water-proof Gun Caps, steel Gun Snaps, Benham's &c.

**Wines and Liquors.**  
We will keep a large supply of the purest and best that can be purchased in New York—comprising in part, Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, New England Rum, Port, Burgundy, Malaga, Cherry, White and Claret Wines, Scotch, Monongahela, Bourbon, Rye and common Whiskies—Wolf's Schnapps London Cordial Gin, &c.

**Bauscheidtismus.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to announce to the people of Stillwater and vicinity, that he has been appointed by Dr. LORENZ BAUSCH, (Director of the Bauscheidtische Heilung Institute, New York) as Legitimate Bauscheidt, to introduce the wonderful healing medicine, called

**"BAUSCHHEIDTISCHUS."**  
All operations are made in accordance with Bauscheidt's directions, and the remedies used have been imported direct from Germany. I shall keep on hand at all times a full stock of Bauscheidt's celebrated remedies, consisting of—

**THE LEBENSWECKER (Life Reviver).**  
THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUSCHHEIDTII, with the book of explanation, printed in all the modern languages, which can be had at the following prices:

For one instrument—\$3.00  
One bottle of Oleum Bauscheidt—2.00  
Book of explanation—3.00  
THE LEBENSWECKER (Life Reviver), represents the most complete apothecary's shop in the best and most complete, because its effects are warming, animating, relieving, and governs the circulation of the blood.

**FARMERS.**  
WANTED—FIFTY ACRES OF NEW ground, broke land, road, to rent, in one, two or three parcels, for share of crop—on the Point Douglas road, two miles from Stillwater.

**PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.  
CASH CAPITAL, \$200,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$100,000.

**ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
HARTFORD, CONN.  
The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the above Company in place of Harry Wilson resigned, and is prepared to effect insurances against loss or damage by fire, and against the dangers of Inland Navigation of Lakes and Rivers. Office at the Banking House of Darling & Schaffer on Main street, Stillwater.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**1862. 1862. SPRING TRADE.**  
CARLI & CO.,  
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE citizens of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley that they are now receiving and offer for their inspection and patronage, the largest and best selected stock of

**Drugs and Medicines.**  
that has ever been for sale here; and our selections being made with care, every article will be warranted. Our stock of

**Chemicals and Extracts.**  
will embrace every article that the medical practitioner can require, and the attention of Physicians is particularly called to our stock in this branch of our business: All of our medicines and preparations will be in rigid accordance with the formulas of the U. S. Dispensary, and prescriptions will be carefully and accurately compounded.

**Window Glass & Glassware.**  
we get direct from Pittsburgh by river, thereby insuring its good condition, and its quality will be the best.

**Coal Oil Lamps.**  
Lamp Shades, Chimneys, &c., we make a specialty, and no establishment in the State can offer so many opportunities for selection, or at such prices.

**Carbon Oil.**  
We will be the purest and best the market affords, and in

**Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs.**  
Our stock will be complete in New York—comprising in part, Pure French Brandy, Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, New England Rum, Port, Burgundy, Malaga, Cherry, White and Claret Wines, Scotch, Monongahela, Bourbon, Rye and common Whiskies—Wolf's Schnapps London Cordial Gin, &c.

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**THE LEBENSWECKER (Life Reviver).**  
THE FAMOUS OLEUM BAUSCHHEIDTII, with the book of explanation, printed in all the modern languages, which can be had at the following prices:

# LIST OF LANDS AND TOWN LOTS IN

Washington County, Minnesota, on which the Taxes of 1861 have not been paid.

Notice is hereby given, that the Lands and Lots contained in the following List, or so much of each description as will be necessary to pay the Taxes and costs due thereon, for the year 1861, will be sold by the Treasurer of Washington County, at the Court House in the City of Stillwater, on the first Monday in June, 1862, and the next succeeding days, for the payment of said Taxes and costs then due thereon, unless the same be paid before that time. Dated, this 10th day of April 1862.

**Township 27, Range 22.**  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Brown Wm R. lot 3 & 4 2 6 66  
Brown J. R. lot 3 2 6 66

**Township 26, Range 20.**  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 3 5 9 99  
Dibble Wm B. lot 7 9 14 49

**Township 27, Range 22.**  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Unknown. lot 1 1 1 12  
Unknown. lot 2 1 1 12

**Township 26, Range 20.**  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 1 1 1 12  
Dibble Wm B. lot 2 1 1 12

**Township 27, Range 22.**  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 3 5 9 99  
Dibble Wm B. lot 7 9 14 49

**Township 26, Range 20.**  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 1 1 1 12  
Dibble Wm B. lot 2 1 1 12

**Township 27, Range 22.**  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 3 5 9 99  
Dibble Wm B. lot 7 9 14 49

**Township 26, Range 20.**  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 1 1 1 12  
Dibble Wm B. lot 2 1 1 12

**Township 27, Range 22.**  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 3 5 9 99  
Dibble Wm B. lot 7 9 14 49

**Township 26, Range 20.**  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 1 1 1 12  
Dibble Wm B. lot 2 1 1 12

**Township 27, Range 22.**  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 3 5 9 99  
Dibble Wm B. lot 7 9 14 49

**Township 26, Range 20.**  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 1 1 1 12  
Dibble Wm B. lot 2 1 1 12

# Township 27, Range 22.

Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Brown Wm R. lot 3 & 4 2 6 66  
Brown J. R. lot 3 2 6 66

Township 26, Range 20.  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 3 5 9 99  
Dibble Wm B. lot 7 9 14 49

Township 27, Range 22.  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Unknown. lot 1 1 1 12  
Unknown. lot 2 1 1 12

Township 26, Range 20.  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 1 1 1 12  
Dibble Wm B. lot 2 1 1 12

Township 27, Range 22.  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 3 5 9 99  
Dibble Wm B. lot 7 9 14 49

Township 26, Range 20.  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 1 1 1 12  
Dibble Wm B. lot 2 1 1 12

Township 27, Range 22.  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
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Dibble Wm B. lot 7 9 14 49

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Dibble Wm B. lot 2 1 1 12

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Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
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Brown J. R. lot 3 2 6 66

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Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 3 5 9 99  
Dibble Wm B. lot 7 9 14 49

Township 27, Range 22.  
Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Unknown. lot 1 1 1 12  
Unknown. lot 2 1 1 12

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Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 1 1 1 12  
Dibble Wm B. lot 2 1 1 12

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Name. Description. Section. Tax.  
Dibble Wm B. lot 1 1 1 12  
Dibble Wm B. lot 2 1 1 12











# SUPPLEMENT TO THE STILLWATER MESSENGER

Stillwater, Minn., April 29, 1902.

## LIST OF FORFEITED LANDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT LANDS AND town lots described in the following list, and which were sold by the Register of Deeds of Washington County, State of Minnesota, for the year 1898, and now standing unredeemed upon the delinquent record of said county, will be conveyed to the purchaser on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1902, unless the same be redeemed before that day.

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE, Co. Auditor.

Stillwater, Feb. 1st 1902.

In whose name

Assessed.

Stillwater, Proper.

Abel Lucia

Berry James P

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In whose name

Assessed.

Stillwater, Proper.

Abel Lucia

Berry James P

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